"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,684—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4151	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4161	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4093	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5426		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5423	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

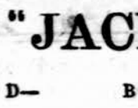
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

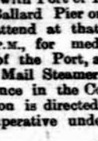
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goaspellier	26th Sept., 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,305	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 3rd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 3rd August.

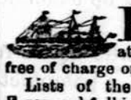
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.
Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21 July, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	00	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts	40	45
Qts	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

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THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
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BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST DELICACIES.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

		Rs.	a.
HAMS—			
Finest York—Sewn in Canvas, 9 to 16lbs.	Per lb.	0	14
Finest Lunch—In Tins, per 1-lb. As. 14.	per 2-lbs. Tin	1	4
BACON—			
Finest Wiltshire, in Cut	per lb.	0	14
C. and B's Streaky, in Tins of 1-lb. and upwards	per lb.	1	6
Palethorpe's in Tins of 1-lb., Re. 1-3	2-lbs. Tin	2	4
CHEESE—			
Finest English—In cut	per lb.	0	13
Finest Gruyere—In 4-lb. Tins	per lb.	1	1
Parmesan (Grated)	per Bot.	1	2
Choicest Stilton, in Jars	per Jar	4	4
Finest Edams—Whole, about 4-lbs. each	per lb.	0	11

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.
A solution of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, containing the medicinal principles of Chiretta.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the CHIRETTA plant preserved with sugar.

CHIRETTA is a TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of the highest order and of immense value in BILIOUS and LIVER complaints. As a remedy for PILES, it is unequalled for toning up the SYSTEM and REMOVING the CAUSE. The LIQUOR should be used by those who object to sugar.

These preparations are prepared entirely WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT, by a process known only to the—

SOLE PREPARERS.

PRICES : { LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ..... Rs. 1-12 and 3 per bottle. SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE..... Rs. 1- 8 and 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.

TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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Rs. a.

Coote, Richard Holmes—A Treatise on the Law of Mortgage, by R. N. Coote of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 5th Edition, by W. Wyllys Mackeson and H. Arthur Smith. 2 Vols. 1884 .....£3-3 for 10 0

Cunningham, Sir Henry Stewart—The Indian Evidence Act, No. I of 1872, as amended or modified by Acts XVIII of 1872—in Upper Burma, XX. of 1886, Sec. 7 Substituted—III of 1897—XVII of 1890—III of 1891—V 1892—I of 1893,—together with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, Rulings of the Courts, and Index, 9th Edition, 1894 .....Rs. 9-0 for 5 0

Shephard, Horatio Hale and Kenworthy Brown—Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, (Act IV. of 1882), amended by Act III of 1885. 3rd Edition. 1894 .....Rs. 12-0 for 6 0

Swell, Edmund H. T.—The Principles of Equity intended for the uso of Students and the Profession, 11th Edition, by Archibald Brown. 1894 .....21s. for 6 0

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Real Property—The Modern Law of. With an Appendix containing the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874; the Conveyancing Acts, 1881, 1882; The Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890; and the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. By L. A. Goodeve. 3rd Edition. Revised and partly re-written by H. W. Elphinstone, M.A., and J. W. Clark, M.A. 1891. (Not in fresh condition.) Published at 21s., for 6 0

Nuisances.—The Law of. By E. W. Garrett, M.A., 1890. Published at 25s. for 7 8

Bankruptcy—The Law and Practice in. Comprising—The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 to 1890; The Bankruptcy Rules and Forms, 1886, 1890; The Debtors' Acts, 1869, 1878; The Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, 1887; The Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, and Rules and Forms thereunder. By the Hon. Sir R. L. Vaughan Williams. Sixth Edition By E. W. Hansell, M.A., 1894. Published at 25s. for 6 0

Executive Officers—The Powers, Duties, and Liabilities of, as between these Officers and the public. A Concise Enquiry into the Limits of Executive Authority and the Remedies for Breach of Excess thereof. By A. W. Chaster. Fourth Edition, 1891. (Good as new) Published at 12s. 6d. for 4 0

Press—The Law of the. A Digest of the Law, specially affecting Newspapers, with a Chapter on Foreign Press Codes; and an Appendix containing the Text of all the Leading Statutes. By J. R. Fisher, B.A., and J. A. Strahan, LL.B., 1891. Published at 12s. 6d., for 4 0

Statute Law: The Principles which Govern the Construction and Operation of Statutes. By Edward Wilberforce, 1881. (Cover not fresh.) Published at 18s; for 6

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 221 OF 1893.

APPEAL No. 874.

KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA and another.....Appellants.

vs.

BENABAI and others.....Respondents.

NARAYAN RAGHUNATH.....Receiver.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the consent decree herein dated the 23rd February 1899, the undersigned, the abovenamed Receiver, is authorised TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION or private contract the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late SAKHARAM LAKSHMANJI, Esq. Any person or persons willing to purchase the same may send offers in writing with his or their full address for one or more or all of them to the Undersigned or to the Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Solicitors, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the Janbulwadi Lane outside the Fort, admeasuring 870 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. . . new number- old survey No. . . new survey No. 28, together with the buildings standing thereon portion whereof is burnt and assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955, Street Nos. 21, 23, 29, and 31-41, and bounded on the East by the property No. 1, on the West by the said Shobtabai Road, on the North by the property of Hormasji Jehangir Dadiseth, and on the South by the Police Chawki.

No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Dadiseth Agiary Road on the junction of the Fanaswadi, 1st Lane on side the Fort, admeasuring 491 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. . new No. . old Survey No. . and new Survey No. 319, together with the messuage tenement or a chawl Standing thereon, and Assessed under Municipal Ward No. 4193, Street Nos. 93-103, and bounded on the East by the said Fanaswadi 1st Lane, on the West by the property of Gangatrao Chagwala, on the North by the property of Sacharam Purshotam Barnee and on the South by the said Agiary Road.

No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Naigaum Road, outside the Fort, admeasuring 14,525 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. . New No. . and New Survey Nos. 2151, 1-2152, 2-2152, 4-2152, together with the Bungalo and Garden standing thereon and assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 1888, 1890 and 1892, Street Nos. 582-589 and bounded on the East by the land of . on the West by the said Naigaum Road, on the North by the property of Jeevanji Maharaj, and on that South by the property of .

No. 5.

Land and fields near the Vihar Lake.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1899.

NARAYAN RAGHOONATH,
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F. S. MADON AND CO.,
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BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1899, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government letter, Educational Department—Confirming the amended Bye-law No. 4 of the Byelaws relating to the Joint Schools committee approved by the Corporation.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to re-lease on conditions stated the ground at Bándra which was leased by the Municipality from Government for grazing cattle brought on the Bándra Fair ground by sheep dealers.

3, 4 and 5 Resolutions of the standing Committee to the following effect:—

3. Recommending sanction to an extra grant of Rs. 360, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the following expenditure for the Colaba compressor station:—Pay of a fitter for 4 months at Rs. 40 per mensem — Rs. 160, Extra labour (in case required) Rs. 200—Total Rs. 360.

4. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the agreement entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, for establishing and maintaining Telephone Communication with the Municipal stations for a period of three years from the 1st April 1899, on the same terms as before.

5. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of constructing 50 manholes on the storm-water drain at Clare Road.

6, 7 and 8 Notice of motions from Mr. S. D. Khote:—

6. That the letters from the City Improvement Trust and from Government regarding open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines now used for recreation be referred to a Committee of the Corporation.

7. That in the opinion of the Corporation it is necessary that proper and adequate measures should be taken to prevent any fatal accidents amongst Municipal labourers from gas-poisoning in sewers.

8. That the Foras Road Market should be closed, as it is not in much request, and the building be appropriated for some useful purpose.

9. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the night-soil depot at Jail Road and the excreta-disposer at Dick's Tank Latrines.

10. Notice of motion from Mr. Acacio G. Viegas. That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the desirability of revising the Pension Rules and Regulations and the direction in which they should be revised.

11. Notice of motion from Professor O. V. Muller. That the Commissioner be requested to enforce more rigidly Sections 372 and 373 of the Municipal Act re the deposit of rubbish on public streets.

12. Letter to the President from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding, for information, a copy of the Administration Report of the Trust to the 31st March, 1899.

13 and 14 Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

13. Forwarding for information the papers received from the Commissioner, showing the expenditure incurred on plague operations from the commencement of the past official year to the close of March, 1899.

14. Recommending sanction to the payment, out of the plague grant, of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 500 to the widow and children of Mr. H. Deltienzie, late Assistant Inspector, Health Department.

15. Government letter, Educational Department, intimating that Government have appointed Mr. M. Macmillan B.A. (Oxon.), to be a member of the Joint Schools Committee on the part of Government, vice Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. (Cantab.) resigned.

16. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a letter from the Health Officer submitting his opinion as to what should be the unit of registration and what should be done to obtain an accurate compilation of vital statistics.

17. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the sanction of the Corporation to 132 square yards of ground near Henry Road being leased from the Port Trust for a term of 10 years at an annual rental of Rs. 5 for the erection of a latrine thereat.

18. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, copy of a Resolution of Government in the Revenue Department on the subject of the re-leasing of 128 square yards of Government land near Bori Bunder station.

19. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, reporting as to the various sums of money spent from time to time by the Corporation to prevent leakage from the main water-pipe along the Vincent Road; and stating that the leakage has been stopped.

20. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the proposal that plague-infected houses be disinfected with kerosine oil.

21. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a report from the Health Officer, who forwards, with his remarks, seven statements from the Divisional Health Officers, of work done by them up to the 31st of March, 1899.

22. Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department—Forwarding a copy of the Annual Report of the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, for the year 1898-99, and a copy of the Government Resolution thereon.

23. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a report from the Health Officer regarding the ventilation and sanitation of the public Theatres in the City.

24. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings held on the 5th July 1899, as per resolution of the Corporation No. 10480, dated the 9th December 1895.

25, 25 and 27 Resolutions of the standing Committee to the following effect:—

25 Recommending sanction to the payment, out of the Plague grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 30 to the widow of Vithoo Dawiatia, late Ward boy in the Maratha Hospital, who died of plague contracted in the discharge of his duties.

26 Recommending sanction to the work of enlarging the sluice house near Kurla Station at a total cost of Rs. 4,054-12-0 plus charges for preparing, stamping, and registering the deed of conveyance of the land to the purchasers; the excess charge over the provision of Rs. 4,000 made in the Budget for 1897-98 being defrayed from the amount provided for 'Contingencies' in the estimate for the work.

27. Determining under Section 81 (1) of the Municipal Act, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, (1) the security to be taken from certain officers under the Health Department Reorganization scheme, and (2) that certain other officers of the Health Department should be exempted from furnishing security in consideration of their long service.

28. Statement of Committees who have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal upto the 31st July, 1899.

29. Letter from Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama—Applying for a further period of leave up to October 1899.

30. Letter from Mr. A. McKenzie upto the 31st July, 1899. Requesting approval to the cause of his absence from the Corporation since April last.

31. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding monthly returns of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the months of February to June 1899.

32. (a) Government letter, General Department—Confirming the appointment by the Corporation of Mr. J. Leask to act as Executive Health Officer.

(b.) Memorandum from the Commissioner Forwarding, for information, copy of a resolution of Government in the General Department, placing the services of Lieut-Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S. at the disposal of the Government of India.

33. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposed amendment of Section 41 of Act IV of 1888.

34, 35, 36 and 37 Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

34 Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner and expressing opinion that the improvement therein proposed of the Dharavi-Sion Road should be undertaken when the Commissioner is able to make due budget provision for the cost, and that in the meantime the dangerous parts of the road should be fenced in.

35 Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,851-0-0, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of lighting Muruewether Road, Tulloch Road Nowroji Furdoonji Road, Mandlik Road, Ormiston Road, and the road to the north of Tramway Company's Godown.

36 Forwarding a report from the Commissioner with accompaniment regarding leakage from the Bhandarwara Reservoir, and recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,435, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of the certain work to be done at Pilter No. 2 of the Reservoir.

37 Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs 6-4, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of erecting a temporary stable for bullocks in the F and G Wards stable-yard of the Health Department at Dadar.

38 Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, on the working of the Wind mill pump at the Foras Road.

39. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, statement of plague cases with Haffkine's serum by Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey at the Arthur Road Hospital during the month of June, 1899.

40. Letter to the President from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes—Enclosing one from Mrs. Forbes, widow of the late Mr. J. A. Forbes, thanking the Corporation for the honour done to the memory of her late husband.

41. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting a budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

42. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding for information, a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending the 30th June 1899.

43. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of the Executive Health Officer's Reports on the effect of M. Haffkine's anticholeraic inoculations in Calcutta.

44-47 Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

44. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 5,225, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of erecting a wooden fencing on the north and west sides of the Victoria Gardens.

45. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,246 from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost, Rs 2,218, of constructing a slaughtering chamber, and Rs. 628, of providing a reservoir for sheep and goats at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

46. Recommending sanction to the employment, for such time as is found necessary, of 30 additional men bigaris and 15 additional women bigaris at Deosar at Rs. 9-12 and Rs. 6-12 each per mensem, respectively, and also of 1 to third class unarmed police constables at a cost not exceeding Rs. 22 per mensem, the whole expenditure being met from savings in the provision for establishments for the unloading siding at Deonar and the loading siding at Sion Railway.

47. Recommending sanction to the continuance, for a further period of three months from the 22nd July, 1899, of the temporary dispensary opened for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Dongri, the cost, at Rs. 150 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance,

48. Government Letter, Financial Department Replying to the Presidents letter requesting the payment by Government of the expenditure already incurred and that to be incurred in the preparation of M. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic.

49. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of the laying of certain water mains.

50. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to prepare a representation to Government regarding the raising of a loan against the Agripada, &c., Estates.

51. Letter from the Commissioner—Enquiring what 'Standing orders relating to the Administration of the Municipality the Corporation desire to be printed in the compilation of Municipal By-Laws, Rules, &c.

52. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding for information, copy of a Report from Colonel T. S. Weir and Mr. J. Leask, who intimate that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Health Officer, on the 25th July, 1899.

53-58. Notices of motion:—

53. From Mr. Edward F. Underwood-1. That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the several Divisional Health Officers a bacteriological report and an analysis of water used from wells for drinking purposes, and that the same be embodied in the Health Officer's Quarterly Report.

2. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the necessary funds, not exceeding Rs. 3,000, for providing each of the Divisional Health Officers with the necessary apparatus and chemicals to conduct bacteriological examination and the analysis of water.

54. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he has taken with a view to popularize M. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylactic inoculation

55. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the President be requested to call the attention of Government to the representation of the Corporation No. 12251, dated the 1st March, 1897, and to submit to Government the urgency of amending Section 345 of the Municipal Act so as to include sites previously built upon within the operation of the said section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

From Mr. Kalkhosro N. Kabraji.

56. That with reference to the statement contained in the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of the current year (page 10), that "At present only a little over fifty per cent. of the most impure of the sources of water suply is filtered and the whole of the Tansa supply is delivered without filtration," the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on (1) the accuracy of the above statement, (2) what sources of the city's water-supply have remained unfiltered, (3) what part of the city are affected by such impure water-supply, (4) why Tansa water continues to remain unfiltered, (5) what, if any, are the remedies to be suggested for the filtration of the whole of the water-supply for the city, and (6) its probable estimated cost.

57. That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the portion of the Queen's Road leading up from the Church-Gate Station to the Bandstand be lighted with gas, and that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the necessary expenditure for the conversion of the present oil lamps on the said road into incandescent gas lamps.

58. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya—That the Commissioner be requested to advertise for persons willing to serve the Municipality as coal brokers and Mukadams for the cartage of coal and as stock and coal brokers.

59. From Mr. S. C. Dhondy—That in regard to the embarrassed condition of the Municipal exchequer, it is highly desirable that the strictest possible economy should be practised in all Municipal Departments. That in order to set a noble example of practising this economy to all the Municipal Departments the Corporation thinks it necessary to request the members of the Standing Committee to forego their fees till the equilibrium of the exchequer is restored.

By Order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR THE POONA RACES,

RACE SPECIALS will be RUN on THURSDAY, the 3rd, and SATURDAY, the 5th August, to the following Time Bill:—Victoria Terminus Dep: 11-20. Poona Arr: 14. 45, returning Poona Dep. 19-30. Victoria Terminus Arr: 23-35, under the same conditions as to Fares, &c., as the Specials of SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1899.

Fordetailed particulars, see the poster notices or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

Attention is drawn to the altered Time Bill for the return train, which cancels that shown in previous Notices.

H. C. RADFORD
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st of August, 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the TENDERS for the Bombay Port Trust DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899 is POSTPONED to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 22nd August 1899.

By order,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

31st July 1899.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may WISH TO VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS, are invited to send their Names and Addresses (place or residence) to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal office in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject, should be sent to the Municipal office, not later than the 31st instant.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's office, Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ashwantrao Keshavrao, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 22, and new survey No. 3171, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2213 and street No. 25, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the said Vanka Moholla or street, on or towards the west and south, by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Franjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their offices, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, the following consisting of best electroplated champagne, beer, wine and claret services, cruet and pickle frames tea and coffee sets, ice pitcher, Salvers, Wine glass decorated centre pieces, flower vases, Italian figures and flower vases, gold gin bird cages with singing birds, mechanical toys, silk dressed pictures, leather hand bags, albums, Japanese panneis, garden seats, ope a glasses, dressed dolls and boys, dessert and breakfast services, etc. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Mr. Ditmar's Establishment, glass large size shading door cup-board, show cases, also a second hand furniture, such as iron bedstead, cabinets, tables, lamp-ys, cupboards, seven marble top dressing and washhand tables, etc., the property of Mrs. WILLIAMS, Milliner.

The property is on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WORSTED COATINGS, FLANNELS AND TWEEDS.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned a consignment of woollen goods just received for ss. "Arabic" consisting of fancy wool-on scotch check Cashmere, fancy silk stripe and check coatings, fancy woollen with spotted worsteds colored flannel, house-spun and knitted coatings, twisted check coatings, colored vinetians, black and blue union twilled coatings, single width blue and black diagonal serge, fancy woollen striped tennis serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 4 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view two days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Road, Bandora, next to Mr. Jairajbhoy Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and Rosewood household furniture, plateware, crockery ware and glass-ware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, table ornaments, wind-proof-lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. SANDS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 493, and new survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2334 and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Ragoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakhawalla, on the west by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjibhoy Curseji Bhandupwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonji Hormusji Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Mr. Barjorji Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3) 1613 to 1618 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 142, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6, and new Survey No. 7410, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east, by the property belonging to Muncherji Cowasji Davur, on the west, by the said Girgaum Road, on the north, by the property of Nasarwanji Shapurji Parekh, and on the south, by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji, at their office in Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERFECT FITTING RIDING BREECHES.—In best Washing Materials. Price Rs. 11-8; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16.—ASQUITH and LORD, Breeches Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, Further REDUCTION in our PRICES, as we want to clear entire Stock before shifing to No. 65,66 and 67, Rampart Row, from next month.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

A GREAT BOON and BLESSING, Bombay Tea Association's MIXTURES. The most palatable, refreshing, thirst quenching, energising Drink producable from Rupees 1-2 to 10 As. per lb. in Tins. MORTON, MAJU & CO., Agents'—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNISHED HOUSE, near Bandra point, with immediate occupation. Rent Rs. 180 or Rs. 200 with carriage. Apply to Messrs. WATSON & Co. Bombay.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE—DHOBI TALAO, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, on the 4th instant.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—OLD POLICE COURT BUILDINGS on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.—Sole Importers of leading STANDARD TYPEWRITERS. Send for our Catalogue.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A WIDOW LADY seeks employment as HOUSE KEEPER, COMPANION, or charge of children in a family; Parsees no objection. Apply "143," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kem

NOTICES,

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE TO STEVEDORES.

TENDERS re invited for the DISCHARGE of COAL from STEAMERS owned by or consigned to the P. and O. Company, for a period of one year from 1st September, next :—Rates for Day and Night work to be given separately. Tenders to be sent to the Company's Fort Office by 16th August. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India as any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark for upwards of 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of act 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for, and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

WANTED.

AGENCY WANTED.

1—FOR FIRE and Marine Insurances; 2—for a Steam Navigation Co, for a flourishing port; by a young and enterprising Parsee. Security of thousands of rupees will be furnished.

Apply to "J. D. C," care of this paper.

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WELL KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
B, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

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HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Se recy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce for monsoon	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 9-15m., 8-34a. Low water, 1-48m., 3-12a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club Concert, Apollo Bunder, 8-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Lawada, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., to-morrow.

NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. G. F. Visram, barrister-at-law, a son of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., was admitted as a member of the local Bar before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy at the High Court, yesterday morning.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The fifth match in the preliminary round of the Cricket competition will be played, this afternoon, on the Esplanade, between the Proprietary High School and the Aryan Educational Society's School. There will be a tent as usual for members and friends of the Association.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—The woman Manjoola, aged twenty years, who, along with four other persons, sustained injuries, in March last, by the fall of a large number of bags of grain, while at work in a godown at Mandvie, died, on the 30th ultimo, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. As the inquest on the bodies of other persons had been held, the body of Manjoola was disposed of without any inquiry.

SUTTA GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Hardev Ramlal and twenty-two other persons, mostly Marwadis, with causing obstruction on public road. The evidence showed that yesterday a crowd of speculators, about two hundred in number, collected in Shaik Memon Street and created a great noise by shouting out certain words used in connection with "sutta" gambling. They were warned by the police, but in vain. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 6 each, excepting one, who was fined Rs. 8 on account of his having offered a bribe of Rs. 1 to a police sepoy.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Baba Moondanlal Devidas, a Bengalee, was charged with stealing sixteen tolas of gold belonging to his master, Naranji Shivji, a goldsmith. Mr. D. M. Colah, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. Olliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case are that in May last the accused was employed by complainant in his shop and was entrusted with sixteen tolas of gold to be made into bangles. After working for two days the accused disappeared with the gold, but was subsequently arrested by warrant. The accused set up a defence of "alibi." The Magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to undergo two months' further hard labour.

A DEPORTED ARAB.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel charged Ibrahim Mahomed, a native of Jeddah, who had removed himself from British India under an order of the Bengal Government, with wilfully returning to this country in contravention of the provision of section 4, Act III, of 1864. It was stated that the accused had been deported in the year 1894, and he had now returned against the orders of the Government. Being questioned by the Court, the accused stated that he was for some years past serving on board a French steamer, which came to Bombay six months ago and left him here as he was suffering from fever. He remained in a hospital for some time, and being in destitute circumstances he worked as a labourer to support himself. He had not done harm to anybody. The Magistrate remanded him to jail for a fortnight pending the order of Government.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Adam Ousman, a sub-inspector in the employ of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, was charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 100 belonging to one Harrichand Moreshwar. The case against the accused was that he induced complainant to give him Rs. 100 on the assurance of him getting the latter appointed to a clerkship in the Bombay Municipality through the recommendation of one of the European officials. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, applied that his client might continue on the same bail on which the Magistrate had released him yesterday morning, since his arrest on Sunday night. The application was granted. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, applied on behalf of the prosecution for the postponement of the hearing for a fortnight. The Magistrate remarked that as the case was a serious one, he would not allow a long adjournment. He adjourned the case to Friday next.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, M. M. Jawad, a Mahomedan, was charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of rare and unique used stamps belonging to Mr. J. M. Moses, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and valued at Rs. 6,000. Mr. Kazi Kaburuddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution is that about the middle of 1896 the accused formed the acquaintance of Mr. Moses, to whom he represented himself as a "big" man, and in the course of several meetings which took place between the parties, the accused suggested to the complainant to entrust him with these stamps for sale. He told him that he was a merchant and the partner of Messrs. R. Davur and Co., and that he had a large banking account. Mr. Moses made him a broker within the past year or so, and it was during this time that accused prevailed upon him to part with the stamps. Subsequently the accused from time to time intimated the complainant of the sale of the stamps, but at the same time made plausible excuses for the money not being forthcoming. The accused of late resided in Lanauli and also went to the Persian Gulf for a change of air. During his absence it was ascertained that the money had been realised and misappropriated by the accused. Further hearing of the case is adjourned.

EXTENSIVE DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—On Monday afternoon, the room of one Dongersey Keshowji, a Bathia merchant, residing at Mandvie, was broken into, and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,240, were stolen from a box. The police investigation shows that Dongersy locked up his room on Monday morning, and went out to attend his business as usual, giving the keys to his daughter-in-law. The latter then went to the kitchen, which is quite a separate room, and after having her morning meal, went to a neighbours on the floor below, leaving the servant in the kitchen to clean up the cooking utensils. About 3 p.m., a woman occupying rooms on the same floor as complainant, found the door leading on to the back balcony, and thence to the complainant's front room, fastened from the inside. She raised an alarm, when the daughter-in-law and others came up and forced open the door. On going to the balcony they found a small wooden box had been broken open, and a window near the balcony leading into complainant's room also forced open. The daughter-in-law then unlocked the door of the room, which opens to the balcony, and on going inside discovered the door between that room and the back one open, the lock with its key lying on the floor. The broken box was kept with two similar ones on a small cot. These two boxes and all other cupboards and boxes in the house were found to be intact. The complainant, who had been in the meanwhile informed of the theft, arrived, and on examining the room, stated that the broken box contained currency notes to the amount of Rs. 3,150, and Rs. 90 in cash. The whole of the amount had been stolen.

THE CASE OF MR. ROSS.

MR. J. NORMAN ROSS, who was recently on his trial for murder, and whose case was mentioned in the seditious articles for which Bhatye was recently tried and convicted at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, has addressed the following letter to a contemporary: "It is, I can now see, very true that very probably many Europeans have been convicted on the false evidence of lying natives. Had it not been for the kindness of the directors of the company by which I am employed, who engaged for me the best legal advice, I fear I might also have been convicted on the capital charge of murder, as it would have been impossible for me to have gone to the expense which it has cost (about Rs. 13,000) and the result would most probably have been that I would have got seven or ten years' imprisonment, and only for protecting my life against a most vicious, murderous attack, that no one that did not see it could imagine; and had it not been that I had my revolver with me, I am positive that I should have been murdered. The people in these villages are well known as the worst in Cachar, and are, I learn, descended from a colony of old Sylhet criminals from Habiganj, who came and settled here some years ago, and who now live chiefly through thieving and pilfering."

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A GOSWAMI MAHARAJ.

KUVERJEE HEERJEE VS. GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARILALJEE TRIGUMLALJEE MAHARAJ AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiff claimed that he might be declared to be the owner of the land on the west side of the Matunga Road, mentioned in the plaint; that the first defendant might be decreed to pay the rent, and that the defendants or one of them might be decreed to pay Rs. 1,000 as damages, with the costs of the suit. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. M. D. Vendant, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving his judgment, said that this was an action to recover on a rent note, alleged to have been executed by defendant No. 1, rent at the rate of Rs. 12 per month from the 27th April 1893 in respect of a certain plot of land situated at Matunga. Plaintiff claimed damages in the sum of Rs. 1,000 on account of the value of certain stones and trees removed from the land; and he also claimed possession. The first defendant denied that Jamnadas, in whose name the rent-note purported to have been posted, had any authority from him to execute it. He asserted that it was a fictitious document, and was executed after he had dismissed Jamnadas from his employ, and that it was executed subsequently to the date on which it purported to have been executed. Both defendants pleaded that the land was sold by the plaintiff to the first defendant through his agent, Jamnadas, and that it was transferred by defendant No. 1 to defendant No. 2, who had built a bungalow thereon at an outlay of Rs. 7,000. The real issue in the case was whether the rent-note was a "bona-fide" and genuine document. His Lordship placed no reliance on either of the two witnesses called in support of it. The plaintiff said that the rent-note was written by him and signed by Jamnadas. It was written on a brown page of a memorandum book which contained other memoranda, written partly by the plaintiff and partly by his father, Hirji. The document was not stamped, nor was it attested. The story told by the plaintiff's witnesses was on the face of it highly improbable. It was inconceivable that a person in the position of the plaintiff did not know that a stamp was necessary by law for the execution of a rent-note; and if the parties had met for the purpose of formally executing the rent-note, it was extremely improbable that plaintiff would have taken an old memorandum book instead of providing himself with a proper stamp paper. Apart from the unsatisfactory character of these two witnesses, every fact in the case pointed to the conclusion that the document was a fabricated one and did not represent a genuine transaction. The whole story was concocted from beginning to end. The case for the defendants was that an agreement was actually entered into between plaintiff and Jamnadas, acting on behalf of the Maharaj, for the sale of the land at rupee one the square yard, that a bargain paper was duly drawn up and actually signed in duplicate on the 10th September 1896; that Rs. 50 were paid as earnest money by Jamnadas; and that the land was eventually transferred by defendant No. 1 to defendant No. 2, who paid over to Jamnadas Rs. 50 which he had paid to plaintiff as earnest money, and handed the balance of Rs. 650 to Jadowrs, Tejpas and Dayabhoy to be held in deposit for plaintiff until a proper legal conveyance should be prepared. His Lordship reviewed the whole of the evidence, and held that the alleged rent-note was a false and fictitious document, that plaintiff was not entitled to recover the rent or damages claimed or any portion thereof. His Lordship found that the bungalow built by defendant No. 2 on the land in dispute with the knowledge and consent of plaintiffs; that the land was sold by plaintiff to defendant No. 1 and reconveyed to defendant No. 2, who was entitled by counter claim in his written statement to have the land in dispute conveyed to him. His Lordship ordered the plaintiff to forthwith cause to be prepared a proper conveyance and assurance of the land to defendant No. 2. His Lordship decreed the plaintiff's suit to be dismissed with costs as against the first defendant; that the counter claim of the second defendant to be allowed, and that the plaintiff do bear the costs of the second defendant.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE COLABA AND UMARKHADI DRAINAGE WORKS.

T. A. BULKLEY AND CO. VS. P. C. H. SNOW.

This was an application to the Appeal Court, in which the appellants, Messrs. Bulkley and Co., raised objections to a special report of Mr. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, in a case in which the appellants were the plaintiffs and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, was the defendant; and which case had reference to the Colaba and Umerkhadi Drainage Works. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The claims of the plaintiffs had been heard and fully dealt with by Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Fulton, in December 1896, and February 1897. By a decretal order of March 1897, the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take an account of which amount of completed work was done by the plaintiffs up to 15th February 1895, and the sum of money payable by the Municipality in respect of the Colaba and Umerkhadi contracts. On the 16th June 1897, the plaintiffs filed their account in the Commissioner's office, and on the 18th September the defendants filed their objections which referred to a large number of details. Subsequently the case came upon appeal before Mr. Justice Fulton and Mr. Justice Russell. The latter, in his judgment, delivered in March last, said that in January 1899, Mr. Owen, for the plaintiffs, had raised an issue as to whether the defendants were not estopped from contending that certain of the works in the plaintiffs' account was not completed work, and whether the Commissioner of the court was not bound to find that such work was completed work according to the finding of the Appeal Court delivered in February 1895. Mr. Justice Russell said that inasmuch as, at the time when the written statement was drawn up, there had been no construction of the word "completed," it might have been used in some sense different from the construction put on it by the Appeal Court. The municipal construction of the word had been even wider than that put upon it by the court. If it had been accepted, isolated man holes would have been completed works. There had been no question with regard to the defendants' intention to rely on their written statement; and if they were now seeking to prove that the works, in payment of which the accounts were prepared, were not completed works, they were seeking to prove what was contrary to their own allegations. The written statement had been put in on the 31st August 1895; and after three and a half years, when further measurement was doubtless impossible, and plaintiffs owing to the dispersal of their staff could not be in a position to meet allegations that certain portions of the works were not completed, it would not be right, Mr. Justice Russell remarked, to allow the defendants to re-open the question. If the works had not been completed, the defendants ought to have said so in 1895, so as to have given the plaintiffs a fair chance of meeting the objections. No amendment of the written statement had been asked for, and no authority was cited to show that evidence could be received at variance with the allegations. Mr. Justice Russell said the court was of opinion that it would be inequitable and unjust to allow the defendants to recede from the position they had taken up. The court found the issue in the affirmative and directed that the case should go to the Commissioner to be dealt with in accordance with the judgment.

Mr. Macleod, in his report dated the 30th June last, said counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs had raised the following issues:—(1) Whether having regard to the order of the 24th March 1893, by which the special report of the Commissioner of the 20th February was allowed, and the issue raised by the attorney for the plaintiffs was found in the affirmative, the Commissioner was bound to hold that all the work for the plaintiffs' account (as represented by the black and green ink figures) was completed work in the sense that it formed part of the completed units of measurements, and that it was only incumbent on the plaintiffs to prove with regard to their red ink figures. (2) Whether the defendants were stopped from contending that the work in red ink figures comprised in units in black and green ink figures appeared, when admitted, to form part of such units and not to be included in the said black and green ink figures, and were not done by the plaintiffs. Mr. Macleod, after hearing counsel for the plaintiffs, stated in his report that he had decided the issues in the negative. It was against the above report that the present appeal was heard.

During the day counsel for the plaintiffs and the defendant addressed the Court with regard to the manner in which work had been measured up, the meaning to be drawn from the expression "completed work" and to the general tenor of the report submitted by Mr. Macleod. Mr. Macpherson said that his client was bound to go on to the bitter end, seeing the amount at stake on the suit. He also considered the plaintiffs had been very favourably dealt with by the Municipality, Mr. Smith, their Engineer, having done his utmost to smooth matters over for them. Counsel further submitted their Lordship were not bound by the decisions of Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Fulton is regard to the work set forth in red ink.

Mr. Scott, in replying for the plaintiffs, contended the Judges had come to the conclusion that the works in reference to which the figures had been prepared must be treated as completed works. His learned friend had not shown that the judgements did not apply to the present case. The plaintiff's measurements would show that a good deal of work had been done which the Municipality had not given credit for.

Mr. Justice Candy said the Municipality were bound to pay for all work completed or uncompleted and he failed therefore to see why Mr. Bulkley had not called in an independent man to get the work done re-measured.

Mr. Scott said that when the plaintiffs received the admission that the work was completed they only wanted to show that a considerable sum was due. A few hundred rupees either way did not matter. If the Municipality had not admited that the work was completed there might have been a reason for calling in another measurer.

Mr. Justice Candy said that where the plaintiff's and defendant's measurements did not agree, as in the red ink figures, the Commissioner had told them to get them measured.

Mr. Scott remarked that the Commissioner had written a letter inducing the plaintiffs to give up the work, and they did so. Counsel, dealing with the meaning of the words "completed work," submitted the letters of the plaintiffs could not be accepted as a guide by the Court, as it was necessary to know what the Municipal Commissioner understood by those words.

The Chief Jestice said that as the Commissioner word have to act upon their views, they they would take time to consider judgment and deliver the same at an early date.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th July :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th July, 1899, reporting that he has ordered 16 mild steel plates for the hopper door of the Dredger "Kuphus" and that owing to the rise in the price of iron and steel the plates will cost Rs. 1,150 against Rs. 1,000 provided in the Budget and requesting sanction to the excess.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated the 3rd July, 1899, saying that the Import and Export Chowkies at the Blue Gate, Victoria Dock, are too small for the accommodation of the staff employed working the large traffic that passes by that gate, and recommending that arrangements may be made for the enlargement of the chowkies. Read letter from the Enginee, dated 22nd July, 1899, forwarding tracing, showing how the chowkies at the gate referred to can be extended, saying that the additional area wil be about 45 square feet, and estimating the probable cost of the work at Rs. 730. Submitted the tracing above referred to.

Resolution.—The proposed extension of the Import and Export Chowkies at the Blue Gate of the Victoria Dock at an estimated cost of Rs. 730 is sanctioned to the debit of "Contingent Works," Item 24, of the Budget.

APPOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 21st July, 1899, saying that there are four sites still unlet on Appollo Reclamation between Ormiston and Barrow Roads, viz., Nos. 7, 8, 24 and 25, that Nos. 7 and 8 face the Morewether Road and are much too close together, and No. 7 almost blocks the central air passage or 'open space running east and west and prevents or obstructs the free perflation of air, thus depriving the central garden spaces of the greater partof their value that he proposes therefore to substitute one building site with a central garden space of 28 feet as shown in plan B, and reduce the size of plot No. 24 to 80'+50' which allows wider garden space between it and plot No. 25; and that the building site of plot No 25 be moved near Barrow Road and reduced in width by 5 feet, that is, to 80'+55' so as to give a wider and clear open space from the causeway to Merewether Road that those are, in his opinion, the advantages, the disadvantage being that the Trustees will lose an area, of 237 7-9 square yards of rentable land, bnt the perflation will be much improved and the building sites will be more likely to let Read minutes of members of the Land Committee concurring with the above. Submitted tracings, showing the existing and proposed arrangements of laying out the plots above referred to.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

INVEST MENTS.

Read the proceeding of the Finance Committee proposing to apply to Government to amend Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 so as to empower trustees to invest trust funds in Port Trust Debeantures, pointing out that under the provisions of Section 20, clause (2e), trustees can now invest their monies in debentures or other securities of any Municipal body and that it is desirable to secure the same advantage for Port Trust securities. Read Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed accordiegly.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st July 1899.	Total from 1st April to 21st July 1899.	For week ending 21st July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 21st July 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	294	16	334
Do. do. out	19	307	17	342
Do. transported	10	220	9	287
Do. attended to	1	20	...	41
Do. warped	...	23	1	27

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. VS. B. I. S. N. Co. C. C.

THE above match was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground resulting in a win for the Indo-Portuguese by 68 runs. Scores :—

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A X Vaz, b Macdonald	3
M D'Mello, b Macdonald	0
M Andrades, b Macdonald	4
L Rodrigues, c and b Hemingway	0
S de Silva, b Hemingway	16
E Texeira, b Hemingway	0
A D'Souza, b Hemingway	15
J B Fialho, b Hemingway	12
F X D'Mello, b Macdonald	0
P F Lopes, c and b Hemingway	27
E Fialho, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	89

B. I. S. N. CO. C. C.

J Andeen, b D'Mello	0
H Rix, run out, b D'Mello	0
E Boyd, b Rodrigues	1
F P Good, b D'Mello	0
J Hemingway, b D'Mello	1
J Macdonald, b Rodrigues	3
H George, b D'Mello	0
C Gibbons, c Fialho, b Rodrigues	4
R Williams, not out	27
J Vaz, c Pinto, b D'Mello	6
V Nazareth, b Rodrigues	4
Extras	1
Total	21

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

"VEDETTE," writing in the *Planter's Gazette* says :—I am sorry to hear that, despite of the fillip given to the sport by the presence and influence of Major Kirk of the Queen's Bays, the prospects of the Poona Junior Tournament, which begins on the 4th September, are not the rosiest. There is a gathering conviction that there will be no outside competition and that the tournament will be limited to the enaries of the Poona Horse, the Royal Scots, and the Kirkee Gunners. Polo is at such ebb in Bombay that it hardly seems probable the Gymkhana will send a team, for the simple purpose of being soundly thrashed by whichever club it is drawn against. The Welsh are at Nagpur, and although they did play a bit when they were at Secunderabad, they cannot be said to be very keen on the game. They may, however, enter to have a shy at their old opponents, the Royal Scots. It would be hardly worth the while of the Mhow people to enter for the junior event, although there is nothing to stop them competing in the open tournament which will be held during the race week. The indications are that this will prove a sporting meeting. Major Kirk and Captain Wilkinson will form the nucleus of a very strong gymkhana team. The 20th Hussars and the Royal Fusiliers are almost certain starters and an entry or two is sure to come from Hyderabad. Poona enthusiasts will find in this meeting some amends for the trouble they have been at to regain for Poona her ancient prestige. Ichabod is written on polo in Bombay; More's the pity.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

Mr. W. W. Bulkley having rejoined is posted to B Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B V A.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Club, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-45 p.m.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 30th July and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company :—No. 651 Gunner J H Spence.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Regimental Dance.—The first monsoon Cinderalla will be held at the Corps Club, on Saturday next the 5th instant.

Non-member's tickets can only be obtained through Members.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries or Committee. Mess kit or evening dress.

Further particlars can be seen on the Notice Board.

ALL ABOUT THE POPE.

THERE have been many statements about the Pope's health published lately. If some of these have been alarming some have also been reassuring, and our own opinion is that the Pope is not to die just yet. He comes of a class which is tenacious of life, and, as the medical Pasher Kneipp said of him on one occasion, he is a fortunate man; he has no body. Such a man cannot die like others. However that may be, the Pope has had a record interesting to Roman Catholics and to Protestants alike, and Julien de Narfora's book, which is largely anecdotal, should find many readers in this country.

AS A BOY.

The Pope comes of a good family. He is the last surviving son of Count Ludovico Pecci, and was born at Carpineto, and ancient town of the Volscians in 1810. At an early age he showed a marked taste for study. His mother evidently marked him out for the Church, but the Count had quite other ideas. "I want to make a general of him," he said. "Well" replied the Countess, "you will make a Pope of him." Finally the boy, with his brother, was sent to the college kept by the Jesuit fathers a Viterbo, but the Count was far from pleased with the prospect for his son taking Holy Orders. "I can understand," he said, "that Joseph will never be anything more than a Jesuit, but I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that Joachim may come back to us a village cure." To which the Countess, who held fast to her belief in her son's vocation, rejoined, "Imagine that Joachim will be Pope and Joseph a Cardinal, and rest easy as to the future of our children."

THE PRELATE AND THE BRIGANDS.

The future Pope was a diligent student, but when some years had passed was in no hurry to take Orders. Still he did take them, was soon appointed one of the Pope's prelates, and advancement in the diplomatic career came rapidly. In 1838 he was despatched as Papal delegate to the province of Benevento, then in a very unsettled state, and took prompt and vigorous action against the brigands. "Mgr. Pecci began by satisfying himself that the Pontifical troops could be relied upon. He than drew up his plans of campaign with the utmost secrecy. He obtained the fullest informaton on the districts in which brigandage chiefly flourished, and despatched columns of troops led by reliable and experienced guides. The result soon surpassed all expectations. Most of the robber chiefs were arrested, and their gangs dispersed. With a view to restoring confidence among the people, Mgr. Pecci had the dreaded chiefs loaded with chains, and marched through the streets of the city. He also took care that all sentences passed by the Courts were carried out to the letter. And brigandage died out for want of brigands." But Mgr. Pecci did not stop there. He carried out quite a series of public reforms in spite of many interested parties.

WHEN FRENCH WAS LEARNED.

After having served as delegate to Spoleto and Perugia, Mgr. Pecci received the appointment of Papal Nuncio at Brussels. On the way thither he was detained at Vinsen about ten days, which delay he managed to utilise by taking lessons in French, which he had previously only a slight acquaintance with. When he arrived at Brussels he was able to express himself with correctness and even elegance: "Fifty-four years later the recollection of this feat provided him with an argument against the Cardinals, who tried to persuade him not to send the Bishop of Perbo to Paris as Nuncio for what they considered the all-sufficient reason that Mgr. Ciacl did not know French well enough. "If he does not know French," replied Leo XIII., "let him learn it as I did when Gregory XVI. made me Nuncio to Belgium half a century ago." Pecci was a success at Brussels, and before he returned to Italy he visited England and had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

THE POPE AND HIS INCOME.

After serving at the Vatican for some time as "Camerlingo," Cardinal Pecci was in 1878 elected Pope, and no one can say that he has not well and worthily filled the chair. The Pope, of course, has a budget: Leo XIII. requires a sum of £280,000 every year for the administration of the Church. This expenditure is apportioned as follows: Cardinals and diplomatic representatives, £20,000; maintenance of the Vatican and its dependencies (libraries museums, &c.), £100,000; Papal charities and subsidies to Catholic schools in Rome, £30,000; presents and grants in aid, £30,000; various expenses, £40,990,00" The Vatican income is derived from St. Peter's Patrimony and St. Peter's Pence, a few years ago "the pence" totalled £100,000. On the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee the "pence" were swelled to about £1,000,000. The Pope's capital is invested chiefly with Messrs. Rothschild in London where it is said King Humbert has also deposited his private fortune in safe keeping.

THE POPE'S CONFESSOR.

Like other Roman Catholics the Pope has a confessor, the present occupant of the office being Mgr. Pifferi, an Augustinian friar, who is Sacristan of the Apostolic palaces: "He is the confidant of the Pope's inmost thoughts, but after having received them he advises and orders, his office entitling him to speak with a master's authority to the head of the Church when that head of the Church kneels humbly before him. Every week Leo XIII. confesses pardon for his faults like the merest sinner." Mgr. Angeli is the Pope's private secretary, and it is said the two often work sixteen hours a day!

THE POPE AS PATIENT.

Dr. Lapponi has the honour of being the Popes' medical attendant. He has sometimes the utmost trouble in getting the Pope to follow his orders, and often his Holiness takes delight in showing that he can ignore them: "For instance, last year when the Pope was suffering from hoarseness and advised his patient to considerably curtail a discurse he was to deliverduring the day, Leo XIII. pocketed the powder the Holy and thought no more about it. As to the discourse, Father did not omit a word of it. In vain did the doctor, who was present, repeatedly clear his throat with much emphasis as a reminder to the Pope to economise his strength. His Holiness kept on and even purposely rai-ed his voice. After finishing his address he sent for Dr. Lapponi, handed him the powder, and said, laughing, "Here, my dear doctor, take your powder yourself, you evidently need it more than I." The Pope takes snuff, and when prohibited during his recent illness suffered keenly.

ALWAYS READY FOR DEATH.

The Pope has entire confidence in his doctor, but he is said to have "still more confidence in himself, his incredible vitality, and his atavism, for all the Peccis are long-lived":

And then Leo XIII. is a trifle—how shall I express it?—superstitious. His grandfather died at ninety-six, and he firmly believes that he will die at the same age. This confidence, or superstition, as some may call it, does not prevent him from preparing for death every morning, as if the visitor who will not be denied were sure to knock at his door before the evening. "Yes," he once said to a French Cardinal, "you are right; my health is very good. People say in Rome that every year I live makes me a year younger; and I am almost persuaded to believe it. The Peccis are long-lived, but they almost invariably died suddenly, and that is why I take the precaution of receiving the Viaticum at morning Mass." Father Kneipp,

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th
and 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (inclusive) at Messrs. BOSE and Co's Ramsart Row.
Doors open at 9 P.M., each evening.
Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls) ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... " 2
Back Seats ..... " 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats.
Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES

FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OLD POLICE COURT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROW,
WILL BE SOLD
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW, AT 4 P.M.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

Consols fell 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 106 13-16. French Rentes advanced 1-2 per cent., to 100 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London dropped 2 1-2 centimes, to 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-8 per cent. to £66 3-4. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 3-4d. per oz., and in New York the price of the metal was unchanged at 60 1-2 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·86 1-2 dollars.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 29 14s. per 492 lbs. July-August Shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal; White Delhi at 28 1-4s. June-July shipment to Hull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. Spot prices were generally unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb. lower. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quite but steady.

Ready Mid Uplands cotton continued in NewYork at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures at 5·50 cents, and December at 5·79 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Although the general tone of the local Cotton Market has been dull to-day, the Mills have bought fairly freely, the purchases reported on their account amounting to some 8,975 bales and comprising 150 Poolgaum at Rs. 148 per candy, 100 Broach at Rs. 160, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 145, 450 Bengal at Rs. 120 to Rs 135, 200 Karanja at Rs. 141, 150 Khangaum at Rs. 140, 525 Parola at Rs. 138, 3,500 Barsi at Rs. 147 1-2, 3,200 Komtha at Rs. 147, 500 Bhuswawal at Rs. 140. "Good Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 169 per candy: "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 137; "Good" Bhownugger for May, at Rs. 147.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been no further change in prices to-day, which are steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,550	bales.
Wheat	21,111	cwts.
Linseed	4,139	"
Rapeseed	15,892	"
Poppyseed	1,251	"
Castorseed	4,121	"
Rice	37,040	"

EXCHANGE has been steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months, sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing reported doing; and in Bank Paper a fair amount was done, slightly forward, at 1s. 3 31-32d. Rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	170	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady with 100 1-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents. for both Cash and the Settlement, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 17 1-2 higher, and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombby are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at ₹Rs. 1,280 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	105 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palavan, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, left her day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Oldbaria, 3,129 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (15th July) via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Ellora, 1,194 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (4th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr J A Dodge, Mr Narayen Moreshwar, and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Stockbridge, Mr Dawood Hasson, Mr H Hassan Yacoob, Mr H Dawood, Jenathibai, Monmunhibi and three children, Mr A F Williamson, Mr Akin, Mr A E Moses, Mr D R Degaria and Captain H C French.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		I Marine
Investigator		Homing	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Kilwa	592	Tyrrell	P Gulf		M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
Nawab	2641	Grebbin			T M & Co
Mirzapore	2165	Coates			H G Joosub
Scindia	2350	Smith			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Shedrick			M M & Co
Merkara	1149	Williams			M M & Co
Alboin	619	Ritchie			R S & Co
Khandalla	1318	Stewart	Calcutta		M M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Weston	Aden		P & O Co
Silesia	3340	Mayer	Trieste		A L S N Co
Obra	3456	Brown			M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Kendall			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Sharpe			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Achesqn	Zanzibar		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	R S Ports		P S N Co
D	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	2-8	P & O S N Co
F	Kilwa	593	Nielson	P Gulf	3-8	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet	R N		R I Navy
	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do.		
K	Guernsey	2804	Hansen	Kobe	5-8	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Monarch	4770	Murray	Hull		T M & Co
N	Persia	1153	Carstens	Zanzibar		F deyer
O	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg		Glade & Co
P	Ningchow	1735	Rodway	London	2-8	W & A G & Co
R	Hoseince	991	Hughes	P Gulf	5-8	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547		Mgoa		2-8	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Canara	1216	Howldon	Zanzibar	3-8	M M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporito	Zanzibar	15-8	F Balduino
4	Singapore	2431	Pizzarello	Hongkong	12-8	F Balduino
5	Bezwada	3.70	Tyrrell	Kobe	8	M M & Co
6	BoolIana	2143	Croft			M M & Co
9	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	12-8	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	1-8	M M & Co
15	Lawsdowne	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	3-8	M M & Co
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-8	M M & Co

MERKEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sutlej	2103 tons gross		P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Sirsa s s	Kendall	Rangoon, July 15.
	Ellora s s	Sharpe	Calcutta, July 8.

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator s	Klausberg	Trieste.
	Sydney s	Albert	Marseilles.
	Armenia s	Shankin	Liverpool, &c.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Calcutta.

The steamer Bengal, Captain Barcham, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Ningchow, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Singapore, for China and Japan.
" Naseri, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—July 25, at Shillong, Robert Clarke, of Amchong, Tea Estate, Gauhati, Assam, aged 40 years.
STOBIE—July 21, at Amritsar (from Batala), W W Stobie, a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

THE graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay University have very appropriately sent an address of congratulation to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, on becoming one of the two senior Wranglers of the year at the University of Cambridge. He is the only Native of India fortunate enough to achieve that highest of academic distinctions. His educational career has been marked by brilliant and continuous success from his earliest years. When only fifteen he was the first of all the successful candidates for matriculation in the Bombay University—a fact which must be regarded as reflecting equal credit on his talents and industry, and on the teaching of the Fergusson College from which he came up to the University. That was in 1891. In the following year he was the only candidate in the first class of the Previous Examination; he was equally alone in 1893, when a candidate in the first class for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The same splendid isolation attended him in 1894 in the second examination for the Science bachelorship and he obtained the Sir James Fergusson's Scholarship. In 1895 in the Intermediate Arts examination there were two candidates, and he was the first, winning the Gibbs' Prize in Physics. Naturally he was selected by the Syndicate of the University in 1896 as the Government of India scholar and was sent to England at the expense of the State to complete his studies at one of the historic Universities. It is almost a relief to know that the selection was made from a list of candidates, some of whom owed their defeat only to the quite exceptional qualifications of Mr. Paranjpe. Mr. Justice Candy, who presided at the congratulatory meeting, truly said that such a career was one of which any student might be proud. Mr. Justice Ranade attributes his success to the prescience with which he mapped out a career for himself and the determination with which he adhered to it. He made his plan with the resolve to gain a position that no other Indian student had risen to. Mr. Ranade advises all other students to go and do likewise; but then they are not all Paranjpes. Preeminent gifts of character and intellect are the privilege of the few.

But there is no reason why the three hundred Indian students now in England should not strive to follow in their gifted countryman's footsteps, so that they may be a power for good in the future. The Vice-Chancellor of the University cordially acknowledges the correctness of the view Mr. Paranjpe has impressed on the students of his old college, that an Indian is in no way inferior in intellect to an Englishman. He concurs in the hope that that many students from Indian colleges will be encouraged by his success to become Wranglers, or gain other distinctions in the English Universities. There is encouragement in the fact that the brothers Cama, one of whom obtained the Government of India's scholarship have both won scholarships at St. John's College, which has given to the world fifty senior Wranglers. The Vice-Chancellor, however, rightly made one rather important reservation: intellect is not everything. It does not govern men, unless it be united to force of character. The reservation is just, and it is appropriate to point to it when in the present instance the success of Mr. Paranjpe is, as Mr. Justice Ranade testifies, due to the foresight with which the new Wrangler mapped out his course, and the determination with which he adhered to it. He did not gain that high honour by taking his examinations in compartments, though they exceed in severity anything known in Indian Universities. Professor Muller, of the Elphinstou College, who is the only Wrangler in Bombay, testifed to the severity of the eight days' ordeal which can only be successfully encountered by pupils who have worked their hardest in preparation for it. Success obtained under such conditions is success indeed, and implies stamina of both character and intellect. It is impossible that mere memory could do much for a student who had only that useful attribute to rely upon. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta complains that in his time, when he and others passed examinations it was all put down to memory. That was unfair to those who were real masters of their subjects, and did not simply repeat text books by rote. But it was, and is still, true enough of pupils of a different calibre, who trust wholly to the inherited faculty of verbal memory. But so far as we know Indians were never regarded as "savages" because they had good memories. The Vice-Chancellor also is sceptical on the point; and well he may be. It will be some time before a savage from our new African Empire sends a Paranjpe to Cambridge, to hold his own with the best brains in England. Yet here again it is necessary to walk warily and speak with caution. Was it not a Zulu who converted Bishop Colenso and convulsed Christian England?

THE weekly reports on the state of the season and prospects of crops throughout India become more interesting as time goes by. The rains still hold off when they are most wanted, and unless rain fall soon famine will soon be upon us. The meteorological reporters hold out but little hope, and what rain does fall comes where it is least required. So far as Bombay is concerned the districts most urgently in need of rain are those which escaped last famine, and transplanted crops are now withering where two years ago they flourished while other parts of the presidency were parched and dry. So far as official reports can tell us, it appears that in the week ended last Tuesday light rain had fallen in the Konkan, the western tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in some talukas of Surat and Broach during the week, but there was none elsewhere. Rain is now urgently wanted throughout the Presidency. Agricultural operations are progressing in Sind, Khandesh, Thana, and Kanara, but elsewhere they are generally stopped for want of rain. The young crops have withered in parts of Bijapur, and are withering over the greater part of the Deccan, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, and in some parts of the Konkan. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sind, Khandesh, Nasik, and Baroda territory, still agricultural stock is generally healthy. Worst of all, however, prices have risen in fourteen districts and are stationary elsewhere. In the withering presidency the outlook is pretty much the same. The Madras reports show that light rain fell on the West Coast and in some parts of the Circars, but there was practically none elsewhere. The water-supply under large irrigation works is generally good, but elsewhere it is scanty and is diminishing. Some cultivation is going on and sowings are in progress under irrigation; but elsewhere they are greatly retarded, and the best season for early crops is passing away in many places. The standing crops are suffering almost everywhere. Pasture is growing more scanty; but as fodder is generally sufficient the condition of cattle is still normal. Prices have risen almost everywhere, except on the West Coast, and the continued holding off of the rains renders prospects very gloomy.

A SUPERABUNDANCE of rain has worked mischief in the North-West Provinces, and whilst we in Bombay are praying for rain, they are begging for a break that the seedlings may recover. Rain has fallen in all parts of the Punjab, but more is wanted, though the condition and prospects of the crops are so far declared good. All the same prices are rising both in the Punjab and in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the Central Provinces, too, excessive rainfall has proved destructive in some districts, whilst others show the experiences of Bombay. Crops have already suffered to the extent of four annas in the rupee, and unless a further rainfall occurs within a very short time the results will be serious. Raipur and Bilaspur cry out for rain urgently, whilst districts round about them report prospects excellent and agricultural operations progressing well. Mysore and Coorg are suffering from want of rain, while Burma and Assam have little to complain of. Central India, Berar, and Hyderabad suffer with Bombay. So far no extraordinary famine relief works have been deemed necessary, though there are something like seventeen thousand persons in receipt of relief. On this matter the Central Provinces report says :—In Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad—3,538, 2,506, and 1,279 persons are on village relief; and in the last district 102 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Village relief has been opened in the Pandaria zamindari of Bilaspur, and 1,315 persons are now on the list. And in the Rajputana report we read that the numbers employed on relief works are: Marwar 295; Merwara 8,300. On ordinary works—Merwara 82. On gratuitous relief—257, though close on five thousand people have emigrated. The prolonged break in the rains causes anxiety in South and West Rajputana, especially in Ajmere-Merwara, Jodhpore, Jaysulmere, and Bikanir, while the season in Abu is proved phenomenally dry.

THE results achieved by experimental cultivation in the Southern Shan States are very satisfactory, and in spite of an excessively and abnormally dry season the record of the year 1898-99 is full of promise. The sale of young trees and of fruit has made an encouraging start, and there is a larger demand for the former among the Chiefs than was anticipated. The cultivation of potatoes is now carried on on a much increased scale, but operations are greatly hampered by the want of means of sending the produce to market. Until there is a railway, though only a light, narrow gauge line, the growth of not only potatoes and wheat, but also of fruit, cannot get beyond the experimental stage. The construction of an orchard is now nearly complete in formation and stock, but as the trees have commenced to fruit the employment of irresponsible coolies in clearing away the undergrowth often causes damage to the fruit and trees. It was found that strawberries, so long as they were irrigated sufficiently, were unusually productive, but the peaches which were very abundant were spoiled by the combined efforts of a plague of beetles and incessant rain in the process of ripening. For three years experiments on the growth of sea kale have been carried on, with the result that that vegetable has been raised, and its quality and flavour are said to rival that grown in England. Several hundreds of trees have been planted on the road-sides in the station, and new varieties of flowers have been added to the garden. The grant for the year was Rs. 4,070, and the total expenditure has been Rs. 3,248 as against Rs. 3,125.

AN idea of the recent increase of plague in the Bombay Presidency may be gathered from a comparison of the returns of the last weeks of June and July. In the last week of June the epidemic prevailed in nineteen parts of the presidency, and last week of July in twenty-four. In the last week of June there were 920 attacks and 664 deaths, the figures having gone up on the week from 599 and 441. The returns for the last week of July show 3,581 attacks and 2,644 deaths, a rise of 1,230 cases and 838 deaths on the week and of 2,661 and 1,980 on the month, a very considerable increase. So far as Bombay city is concerned there is cause for thankfulness, the figures remaining practically stationary during the month with a distinct falling off in attacks on the past week. Karachi still remains next to free, whilst in Poona the figures are higher than ever they were in Bombay, taking the comparative populations into consideration. Instead of 171 attacks and 138 deaths at the end of June, in the last week of July, Poona returns 1,156 attacks and 868 deaths as the experience of seven days. In Nasik the figures have gone up from 45 and 36 to 280 and 217; Satara from 87 and 66 to 275 and 175; Belgaum from 195 and 121 to 693 and 499; and Kolhapur from 164 and 113 to 511 and 411. As compared with the preceding week the latest return gives only four localities where a diminution is to be found, viz., Kolaba, now free, Surat, Kanara, and Aundh, whilst higher figures are returned by Poona city and district, Kaira, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Rewa Kantha. The localities which have been free from plague during the week are Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Kolaba, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Snikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Bhor, and Savanur. There are now 173 villages infected as compared with 144 last week.

UNLIKE the Arctic, the Antarctic has no animals. The only life found on land consists of very small insects which infest the penguin nesting places. In the water there is plenty of life, and there are far more seals than in the North Polar regions. This is the sum total of the information gained by the Belgian Antarctic expedition which left Europe just two years ago and is now on its way back again. The specially constructed steamer Belgica, it will be remembered, carried a party of explorers under command of Lieutenant Gerlache to the South Polar regions from Antwerp. On leaving Staten the object was to go direct to the south, and to explore in the region of Grahamsland and Palmer Land, on which no landing had been made since their discovery in the early part of the century. On 28th February the Belgica ran into the Antarctic ice pack. In a few days it was found impossible to proceed, and equally impossible to get out of the grip of the ice. The temperature fell, and the Belgica stuck fast. For a whole year she remained immovable, and for the first time human beings prepared to spend a winter in the Antarctic. The party had quite expected to winter in the South Polar region, but had hoped to do so on land. For that purpose they had everything prepared, it being their intention to build an observatory and depot. They were, however, quite unable to find land on which to establish a depot, and they all perforce had to remain on the ship. Whether it was worth while going through so much to achieve so little may be a matter of opinion. Anyhow the members of the expedition are very well satisfied with themselves and look forward to a cordial welcome home when they reach Antwerp about the middle of the present month.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Captain Wilkinson, A.-D.-C., arrived from Poona, last evening at Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. His Excellency was met at the station by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Captain A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. B. A. Brandon, Assistant Collector of Customs, and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram. The Governor's arrival is connected with some masonic function. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. Lord Sandhurst returned to Poona from the Byculla station the same evening. The departure was private. Another salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, retires from the bench on the 15th instant.

JUDGMENT was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court, yesterday, in a suit brought by Kuverjee Heerjee against Goswami Shri Girdharilaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and another for a declaration that he (plaintiff) was the owner of a plot of land situated at Matunga Road, that the first defendant might be decreed to pay the rent of the land, and that the defendants or one of them might be decreed to pay Rs. 1,000 as damages, with the costs of the suit. The plaintiff stated that the first defendant rented the piece of land from him at Rs. 12 per month for the working thereon of a chunam-mill and for other purposes. Towards the end of 1896, plaintiff left Bombay on account of the plague. On his return here he ascertained to his surprise that, during his absence, the mango trees growing upon, and the stone-wall surrounding the land had been removed without his knowledge and consent; and that the second defendant, Muljee Khimjee, had built a bungalow upon the land. The defence was that the rent-note set forth in the plaint was fabricated and fraudulently given by Jamnadas, the manager of the Maharaj, long after the date it bore and long after Jamnadas's dismissal and criminal prosecution and conviction at the instance of the Maharaj. The land in question was sold by the plaintiff to the Maharaj through his then agent Jamnadas; and the agreement for the sale was transferred to the second defendant with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. His Lordship found that the rent-note was a fabrication and dismissed the plaintiff's claim as against the Maharaj with costs; and allowed a counter-claim of the second defendant as against the plaintiff, also with costs.

THE latest reports state that nearly 9,000 persons are receiving relief in the Central Provinces while over 8,000 are on relief works at Merwara.

THE levy post at Haidari Kach has been temporarily occupied by 50 rifles, under a native officer, in order to afford protection to convoys.

NOTHING is to be done at present regarding the opening up of the road from Idak to Thal, via Spinwari, which has been repeatedly urged by the military authorities.

MR. W. B. Gladstone having resigned the office of Sheriff of Calcutta on proceeding to Europe, Mr. C. Lawrie Johnstone has been appointed Sheriff for the remainder of the year.

THREE cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Saturday, and four deaths, three, however, occurring on previous dates. The total mortality was 57 compared with a quinquennial average of 47.

MAJOR-GENERAL BADCOCK, Quartermaster-General in India, has applied for extension of six months' furlough, which brings up his period of leave to two years. General Sir A. Gaselee will presumably be confirmed on General Badcock vacating the post.

A MEKRANI named Pushuk, aged about 80 years, residing at Kalankote, attempted to commit suicide by inflicting a severe cut on his stomach with a razor. He was promptly taken to the Civil Hospital, where the wound was attended to, but he is not expected to recover. The poor man, it is said, lost all his relations during the recent cholera epidemic, and in a fit of despondency he tried to take his life.

A CABLEGRAM received in Lucknow states that the Privy Council has just dismissed two Oudh appeals, the first being against the decision of the District Judge, Barelli, in 1887, and upheld by the Judicial Commissioner, refusing to declare void, will by Thakuram Ajib Kuar in favour of Indra Pal Singh. The other appeal, which was also rejected, was against the decision of the same Court, setting aside the claim of the Taluqdar of Khapri to recover from Thakur Sheo Narain Singh the possession of the Gaura Taluq.

FOR some time past there has been talk of the bad condition of the cables in the Persian Gulf, which were laid in 1868, and in lieu of putting down new cables, the alternative plan of running a telegraph line from Quetta through Nushki, to Koh-i-Malik, and from that point through Persia to Teheran, has been suggested. But the report, which we believe has been already sent Home, says our military contemporary is decidedly adverse to this scheme, owing to the nature of the route. The proposed line would traverse districts where there is neither trade, population, water, nor supplies, and the cost, estimating it at about £100 per mile, for a total route of 1,500 miles from Quetta to Teheran, would be £150,000. It is, therefore, not likely that the telegraph will precede the railway. The project of railway extension by this route, favoured by Lord Curzon, is anything but promising so far as local trade or traffic is concerned, though its prospects may be much more favourably considered as a means of carrying the commerce of India into South Eastern Persia and tapping the Persian trade now almost entirely diverted to Russia.

THE Buzzard has had a queer experience, the details of which are at present a little vague. She is reported to have arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, having been in collision with an iceberg in the Straits of Belleisle. The night on which the mishap occurred was dark and foggy, and the vessel was running at a speed of ten knots when she struck the ice. Her fore compartment was flooded, but by the use of a collision mat and by moving the guns aft a disastrous inflow of water was prevented. The damage does not appear to have been considerable, since it will take but a fortnight to repair, and it is very fortunate that the results were no worse. From the Australian Station also comes the news that the Pylades has gone ashore, and it is as yet uncertain whether she has been floated. Details of this mishap are also wanted.

LLOYD'S REGISTER shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended June 30 show that, excluding warships, there were 568 vessels, of 1,386,367 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter, as compared with 580 vessels, of 1,322,068 tons gross, at the corresponding period of 1898. Of the steam vessels under construction 541 were of 10,000 tons gross or more. The total number of British warships under construction was :—At royal dockyards, 18 vessels, of 166,970 tons displacement; at private yards, 40 vessels, of 183,230 tons displacement. The total number of foreign warships under construction at private yards in this country was 27 vessels, of 101,875 tons displacement.

THE reopening of Wesley's Chapel in City Road, London took place on July 7. The chapel and Wesley's home and death-place have been redecorated and brought up to modern requirements. Five memorial-stones were laid in celebration of the restoration of the chapel, and afterwards, at a luncheon in the Reading Hall, Mr. Asquith delivered an address. He said he was not a member of their communion, but, so far as his knowledge went, the parliamentary history of Methodists was blank. He was not qualified to speak of Wesleys theological system, or of his scheme of Church government, but Wesley was one of those men of commanding practical genius whom England from time to time produced, and who had the instinct of government.

THERE is a medical student at Gratz who is quite a genius in his way, and a very undesirable way it is. According to the "Morning Post's" Vienna correspondent, a blackmailing case with a humerous aspect is occupying the attention of the Criminal Courts at Gratz. An elderly lady of great wealth one day received a letter saying that if she did not send the sum of 10,000fl. in small bank notes to a given address the writer would work a fearful revenge by opening in her room a bottle containing the bacilli of various infectious diseases, which would certainly cause her death. The lady appealed to the police, who discovered the would-be blackmailer. A bottle found in his possession really contained bacilli, which the culprit, who is a medical student, had stolen from his professor's lecture-room. A sentence of eighteen months' hard labour will doubtless prevent this promising youth from further blackmailing enterprises.

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS, the war artist, who delivered the first of a series of lectures in Melbourne the other night, tells the following story of the Russo-Turkish war :—"I must tell you about the time when I charged Russian battery alone—or rather it was a crazy horse that I was on that did it, and I stayed with the horse. This was in the Russo-Turkish campaign (1877-78), at the battle of the River Lom. My horse suddenly took fright, and ran away straight towards the lines of the enemy, the Turks. I managed to turn his head round, and then he charged straight up for the slope at the Russian battery, which was spitting out fire at the opposing army. I saw there was nothing for it but to let the brute have his way, and up he went towards the guns running like mad, and I hugged his neck. When he reached the parapet, he paused just a second to gather his strength, and then, with a splendid bound, cleared the line of discharging cannons, and landed me among the astonished gunners, who immediately put me under arrest, and dragged me before the commanding officer." "And what did he do?" "Oh, he laughed at my strange adventure," answered Villiers.

THE "Daily Chronicle" contains the somewhat alarming statement that they are on the eve of another water famine in London. The flow of the Thamer, it says, is less than it has been at this period for many years, and the amount which the water companies abstract is greater than ever it has been. The resources of the companies are strained to the utmost, and there is every probability that the famine of last year will be repeated in a more acute form. The Government declared that all that was required was to pass a Bill facilitating inter-communication between the companies, but this becomes useless when no company has a surplus. There are several reasons why the famine may be expected to be worse than last year. The flow of the Thames has never been so low during May and June in any year for which records can be obtained. The average flow of the river during the last sixteen years during those two months has been about 950,000,000 gallons. In May this year it fell to an average of 660,000,000 gallons, and in June it was so low that after the water companies had drawn their supplies only about 200,000,000 gallons flowed over Teddington Weir. Just now the companies are taking half of the Thames, and the proportion which they will abstract will increase as the season advances. The companies are entitled to take 130,000,000 gallons a day from the river, but during last month they took as much as 142,000,000 gallons on some days, and they are now taking more.

"THE House of Strange Secrets," by A. Eric Bayly (Sands and Co.), suffers from a disproportionately entangled, and quite unnecessarily intricate plot. The new-comers to the dilapidated mansion next to Squire Carrington's, in the lonely village of Northden, must, indeed, have been a welcome addition to "county society." But the mystery is surely a little overdone. What with the disguised convict in hiding from Dartmoor—masquerading now as a market-woman, now as a butler—keeping guard in the hall the invisible Thug, savage and would-be murderer, bound to a vow of vengeance, living in the bar, and the shrieking lunatic of royal lineage kept in the cellars—Durley Dene can hardly have been a pleasant residence. The leading idea, that of the Indian officer pursued, for some peccadillo of his youthful days by slow though sure vengeance, is, perhaps, hardly a new one, for Mr. Conan Doyle and others have already made it serve their turn, not once but many times, dished up under different headings. Mr. Bayly var

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

PRESIDENT KRUGER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The leaders of the Opposition have decided not to raise any debate on the Transvaal question again this session.

President Kruger has asked the Volksraad to abolish the disabilities attaching to Jewish and Catholic residents of the State.

He thought that the situation at Pretoria was clearer, and hoped to join in an enquiry to settle all outstanding questions.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 9th instant.

LOANS TO CROWN COLONIES.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Colonial Loans Bill by 124 against 69 votes.

A NEW PEER.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, has been raised to the Peerage.

[Sir Julian Pauncefote, C.B., G.C.M.G., third son of the late Robert Pauncefote, Esq., of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Munich, Sept. 13, 1828, and educated in Paris, Geneva, and at Marlborough College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, joined the Oxford circuit, and also practised as a conveyancer. He was appointed Attorney-General of Hong-Kong in May 1865, and acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1869, and in 1872 he received the thanks of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong-Kong for his services to the Colony, and, in 1874, was knighted by patent. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant (Legal) Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was created a C.B. and a K.C.M.G. in 1880, and in 1882 he succeeded the late Lord Tenterden as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1885 he received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1888 Sir Julian succeeded Lord Sackville as British Minister at Washington. In 1892 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath for his diplomatic services, and in 1893 he was raised to the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States. On Nov. 21, 1894, during a visit home, Sir Julian Pauncefote was sworn of the Privy Council.]

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH.

The judgment of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in the Church Ceremonials Enquiry has been delivered at Lambeth Palace.

The Primates have pronounced against the ceremonial use of incense and the carrying of lights in churches.

THE FRENCH IN YUNNAN.

AUG. 1.

The "Times'" correspondent at Rangoon telegraphs that the Chinese are raising various obstacles to the French demands concerning railways in Yunnan.

Numbers of agents of French syndicates are, however, already in Yunnan city, where French shops have been opened.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget will be presented in the House of Commons on Tuesday next.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE STATES.

A serious outbreak of yellow fever has taken place in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG 1.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The scoring of late has been very heavy in consequence of the hard and true wickets and brilliant weather.

In the match between the Australians and Sussex, at Brighton, last week, Fry made 184 and Killick 106.

The Colonials' innings of 623 for four wickets is their highest up to date. Of these Trumper made 300 not out and Worrall 128.

In a match at Worcester, between Worcestershire and Hampshire, the brothers W. K and R. Forster topped the century twice for the home county. For Hampshire, Major Poore made 122. Major Poore heads the batting averages with a figure of 94

Among the recent centuries in the match between Warwickshire and Hampshire, Quaife scored 207 and A. J. L. Hill 168.

In Surrey vs. the Australians, Hayes made 131.

The Notts' veteran Gunn has made 116, Cattell and Ward for Lancashire 137 and 100, and the Essex player Perrin two centuries.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT KABUL.

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Moulvi Ghafter Khan, British Agent at Kabul, is returning to India, on privilege leave, owing to ill-health.

THE CHAMKANNIS PAY THEIR FINE.

The Chamkannis have paid up the whole of the fine, and all the prisoners of that tribe in Amritsar will accordingly be now released.

THE GUIDES INFANTRY.

CONCESSION FOR PAST SERVICES.

In view of the distinguished services rendered by the Guides Infantry in the past, the Government of India have sanctioned the regiment being allowed for the future free carriage when on field service in addition to the consolidated pay they now draw. This puts on a formal footing the arrangement which for some time has been in force.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

As a result of the deliberations of the recent Committee of the Council upon Exchange Compensation Allowances, the Government of India have informed the local Governments that in deciding who her an applicant fulfils one or more of the two conditions of (1st) his parents having been only temporary resident in India and (2) if he himself having had at the time he entered Government service been a non-Indian domicile, weight should be given rather to practical considerations than to the legal technicalities of the Indian Succession Act. In all other respects, the conditions of eligibility remain as before, namely, that a man must hold an appointment or belong to a service or department which the Government of India have declared to be qualifying, and that he must satisfy one or more of the following conditions: (a) that he was born out of India; (b) that his parents were only temporarily resident in India; (c) that he himself had at the time he entered Government service been a non-Indian domicile.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided to allot twelve months to all Volunteer Corps in which to execute their annual musketry course. This will commence on 1st November and conclude on 31st October for Corps in hill stations; and commence on 1st April and conclude on 31st March for those in the plains.

Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, who won the Victoria Cross for gallantry in Swat Valley two years ago, proceeds home almost immediately to become A.-D.-C. to General Chermside, Commanding Curragh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, R. E., Fort William, Military Works, has been selected to command the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, Chatham, proceeding Home shortly.

Captain Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has six months' extension of leave.

Colonel Leach, R. H. A., officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras.

Lieutenant Drummond, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, has three months' privilege leave from the 22nd instant.

Mr. N. D. Mello, Senior Laboratory Assistant, Medical Stores Department, Bombay Command, has been granted an extension of service until March next.

THE THREATENED SCARCITY.

It is understood that arrangements have been made, at the request of the Viceroy, to keep his Excellency specially informed of the progress of events in the areas threatened with scarcity.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Barton, 1st Lincolnshires, died at Wellington, on Sunday, of enteric.

Captain Joseph Mole, retired, died at Ranikhet, on Sunday, of failure of heart's action, aged 75.

THE SECUNDERABAD GRAIN FRAUDS.

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 1.

Soobramania, the Cantonment price current clerk, and Mahomed Cassum, pensioned pay Havildar of the 11th N. I. were placed again to-day before the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in the grain frauds case.

Witnesses called to-day were grain and rice dealers who deposed having furnished market Sergeant Walsh with the rates of rice prevailing in the market, which counsel desired to show were considerably under those rates contained in the price current furnished to native regiments in garrison.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 1.

There were 173 cases, and 148 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, with a total mortality of 169; in the Cantonment, 37 cases and 17 deaths; and in the District 13 cases and 8 deaths.

THE DROUGHT.

ACCORDING to the official report pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Burma, and slightly to briskly over North-Eastern India and the Punjab. It has risen slightly to briskly in the Deccan and north Bombay. Temperature is in defect in Assam, the north-west Punjab and the Madras coast and in excess elsewhere, the excess being largest in Rajputana and Berar. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Orissa, Assam, Lower and north Bengal, Gangetic plain and Upper India hill districts. showers in Burma, Central Provinces, Central India, Madras coast and Deccan. The only heavy falls are three inches at Sibsagar and Jalpaiguri, and two inches at Trincomalee. A shallow depression is shown over eastern districts in N.-W. Provinces. Winds have strengthened at the head of the Bay, but continue light on the Burma coasts and West-coast. Conditions are slightly more favorable for rain in north-eastern India and Burma. Showers will probably continue in the peninsula, especially in the east coast districts.

The Meteorological Reporter for Western India says: Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places. The rainfall has been scanty, Secunderabad reporting 0·85 cents, Allahabad 0·57, Trichinopoly 0·33 and Madras, Malegaon, Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Neemuch, Karachi and Cawnpore from 1 to 9 cents. There is no improvement in the weather, although in selected local showers only is likely at present.

The continuous rain in the Wynaad we have been favoured with during the past six weeks has at last culminated in the coffee being affected by its annual visitation of leaf rust. It is, however, an advantage that the blight should show itself thus early in the season, as it gives the bushes time to recover before the inserting of dry weather, and the easterly winds in December, when all their energies should be available in the formation of blossom buds, technically termed "spike." As yet the fungus is restricted to low-lying and damp parts of each estate, whence it usually spreads to other portions. Tea in Wynaad has so far escaped all blights, and all the older fields of tea are looking splendid, while the 1898 extensions bid fair in due course to be even finer.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your Saturday's report of the proceedings of the extraordinary meeting of the Star of India Mills, the report of Mr. Mehta's speech was incorrect, owing, no doubt, to the technical nature of the subjects. The report of the concluding portion is headed "Resolutions Carried." As a matter of fact, the resolutions were not carried. What actually took place was this. As required by law, Mr. Shapurjee's partner, Mr. Latimer, who was the chairman, first asked for a show of hands, with the result that 21 were for and 13 against. As Mr. Shapurjee himself pointed out to the chairman, this result meant that the resolutions were lost, as special resolutions could only be passed by a vote of three-quarter of the shareholders present. In forgetfulness of this, the chairman had, however, declared that they were carried, whereupon Mr. Fazulbhai Visram was constrained to present a demand for a poll. The chairman has under the articles power to fix time and place, and he fixed them in spite of remonstrance then and there in consequence of whispered representations from Mr. Shapurji. In the middle of the taking of the poll, Mr. Shapurji got up, and without assigning any reason, simply moved "the adjournment of the meeting." On a show of hands, the chairman declared the adjournment carried. We do not know where your reporter got the information that the meeting was adjourned for time to consider the many objections to the proxies. The fact is that we had communicated to Mr. Shapurjee and to Mr. Latimer the opinion of two eminent counsels on three objections to the different proxies. In consequence of which the result of the poll would have been that the resolutions would have to be declared lost. To cover their retreat and to gain time, it was that the unprecedented and extraordinary proposition for an adjournment of four months was moved.—Yours, &c.,

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE Political Officer, accompanied by a small force at Datta Khel, has arrested Sohbat Khan, Khojak Khel Waziri. This man is suspected to be leader of the gang which attacked the cavalry sowars in the Ilarza nullah last March, and recently fired on the Political Officer and murdered his chuprassi near Sarwakai. No opposition was offered and the capture was effected without any difficulty.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTIONS.

CLOSE OF THE CONCERT SEASON.

BAYREUTH REHEARSALS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

ABOUT the middle of September the new musical play, "San Toy, or The Emperor's Own," written by Mr. Edward Morton and composed by Mr. Sidney Jones, with lyrics by Mr. Adrian Ross and the late Harry Greenbank, is to be seen at Daly's; while the Criterion will be given over to "My Daughter-in-Law," adapted from the French farce "Ma Bru," so soon as Messrs. H. A. Lytton and Stanley Cooke's occupancy of that theatre has come a conclusion, which, by the way, it does on September 30th. In the title-part of "My Daughter-in-Law," Miss Eilaline Terriss makes her reappearance as a comedy actress pure and simple, while Mr. Seymour Hicks figures as the devoted young husband of the story. During the next few months the St. James's remains in the hands of the builders, not reopening until January, 1900, when we may expect to see Mr. Anthony Hope's dramatisation of his own novel, "Rupert of Hentzau." At the Vaudeville we are promised a new farce, said to be adapted from a German piece, which in its turn is based upon a French one, by Messrs. George R. Sims and L. Merrick, while the programme at the Court will also, it is probable, be dependent upon a French original. Mr. Owen Hall as librettist, and Mr. Leslie Stuart, the popular song-writer, as composer, are to provide the new musical piece to be seen at the Lyric next October, and which, it appears, is to partake of a semi-military character. No small measure of curiosity will, moreover, be felt to witness Mr. Hall Caine's stage version of his novel, "The Christian," which is to be Mr. Charles Frohman's autumn production at the Duke of York's.

Among the interesting events of next season the revival of "King John" at Her Majesty's cannot fail to take high rank. With the necessary preparations for the production Mr. Tree is already busily occupied, although these must presently be suspended for a period in order that he may allow himself a brief holiday. Mr. Tree will himself appear in the title part, and, albeit arguments have been advanced why he should rather play the Bastard, his decision, all things considered, is doubtless the wisest and the best that could have been arrived at. To Mr. Lewis Waller naturally falls the *rôle* of Philip the Bastard, while Miss Julia Neilson will enjoy an exceptional opportunity of proving her quality as an emotional actress in the character of Constance. That of Queen Elinor is safe in the hands of Mrs. Crowe (Miss Bateman), while Mr. Franklyn McLeay is to be the Hubert, Mr. William Mollison King Philip, Mr. Louis Calvert Pandulph, Mr. Cookson the Duke of Austria, and Master Sefton, the clever boy-actor, who only the other day made such a hit in "The Heather Field," Arthur. That the revival will be presented with every possible aid which sumptuous dressing and picturesque setting can give it, need hardly be said.

Miss Ysobel Haskins, the clever Lady Bunn in "An American Citizen," at the Duke of York's Theatre, only made her "debut" in London—in the ill-fated "The Cowboy and the Lady"—in a part altogether beneath her powers, for she is a beautiful woman with a fine and commanding stage presence and distinct dramatic gifts and a good voice. She is a native of Massachusetts, being born and educated in "The Hub;" but later on she was "finished" in our old city of Lincoln at "The Priory," after which it was intended that she should spend some time on the Continent. But returning home for some months it became necessary that she should think of earning her own living, owing to family financial losses, and she at once turned to the stage and soon made her first appearance under the management of the late Augustin Daly. Then she went to San Francisco to join Mr. Nat Goodwin's company to play in "A Gilded Fool" and "An American Citizen" after which she returned to New York to join Mr. Frohman's forces. She was then secured by Mr. Crane for "Worth a Million" and "the Head of the Family," only resigning her part in the last-named play to come to England.

Mr. John Philip Sousa, the composer of "El Capitan," and the writer of the world-famed "Washington Post," is one of the most popular musicians and conductors of the United States, and has earned for himself the name of "The March King" by his stirring marches, though he is equally inspiring in his dance music. He is forty-three years of age and was born in Washington. Early evincing a love for music, his talents were encouraged in every way, and he made his "debut" as a violinist when only eleven years of age; at fifteen he was teaching harmony, and a seventeen was an orchestral conductor. However, he was of the true Bohemian spirit, and longing to roam, became first violinist in an orchestra conducted by Jacques Offenbach, and with him roved all over the States, and later conducted the same organisation himself. In 1880 Mr. Sousa was made director of the United States Marine Corps, the official band of the American Government, and was attached to the President's household; position he held for twelve years under Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison; by his commanding talents he raised his band to the very front rank. Seven years ago he resigned from Government service and organised the famous American concert band which bears his name, and since 1892 it has been continuously employed and has played in every city of America. Next year it will visit England and the Paris Exhibition.

The engagement at Covent Garden of the excellent tenor M. Alvarez is directly due to his being cast for the character of the gladiator in Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera of "Messaline." But advantage was taken of his presence in London to entrust him with the part of Romeo in Gounod's favourite opera; and for the new Romeo a new and very charming Juliet was found in the person of Mme. Suzanne Adams. The page Stefano, whose action, slight in itself, is so closely connected with the dramatic complications which lead to the tragic catastrophe, was impersonated by Mdlle. Leclerc, whose presence at the Royal Opera is primarily due to her services having been retained for the part of Betty in "Le Chalet"—the pretty but ancient little French opera, or operetta, which has just been set before the Queen at Her Majesty's request. "Le Chalet" belongs to the period of "Norma" and "Lucia"—not that it ever had the slightest claim to rank with either of those works. Scribe wrote it, and Adolphe Adam composed it for the Opera Comique of Paris, at a time when a French comic opera was little more than a comedy, or even a farce with songs; a vaudeville with developments on the side of the music. Its sudden promotion to grand operatic rank would have filled with joy the heart of the unpretentious composer, who never was represented at the Grand Opera of Paris by a single act of dramatic music. Still, every musical "number" in "Le Chalet" is interesting and clever; while the piece (we cannot speak of it as a libretto) is witty, amusing, full of human nature, and based on one of the most ingenious stories ever imagined.

"The Huguenots," last Thursday night, introduced several new singers—new, at least, in connection with the present season and with the evening's performance. Miss Marie Engle acted charmingly and sang brilliantly in the attractive but not too dramatic part of Marguerite de Valois. In every Meyerbeerian opera there is a with heroine a "light soprano" voice, and a heroine with a voice of the "dramatic soprano" type; and in works constructed on the double soprano system it is essentially necessary that both parts be perfectly filled. That of Valentine, the dramatic soprano, was taken by Madame Breval, who, in the agitated duet with Marcel, and, above all, in the passionate duet with Raoul, showed high qualities as a serious operatic vocalist. Mdlle. Leclerc, the Stefano of Wednesday night, the Betty of Saturday evening, appeared as Urbain the page, and sang gracefully the two melodious airs which give musical importance to the part. M. Saleza, who has been constantly improving this season, was dignified and dramatic as Raoul; while the St. Bris of Plancon was, as always an admirable impersonation. M. Renaud, too, gave particular distinction to the character of De Nevers.

Although there are one or two interesting benefits and some school performances to come, the concert season is practically over, at any rate until late in October, when another wild rush may be expected. One special feature of the past season has been the number of young people, from London, the country, and abroad, who have attempted to give concerts here before by study or experience they are properly equipped for public life. The foreigners are mostly sent over by agents, who in the autumn and spring travel through France and Germany booking dates. Most of the new comers have, of course, to pay for their experience. Some who can afford it give a recital on their own account; while others club together.

The Wagner Festival at Bayreuth will commence to-morrow week with "Das Rheingold," Mesdames Schumann-Heink, Belce, and Weed, Messrs. Van Rooy, Briesemeister, Friedrichs, and Breuer singing the chief parts. Dr. Richter and Herr Fischer are directing the rehearsals, which began on the 15th ult., and last daily from nine in the morning till seven o'clock at night, with an interval between one and three for dinner. The invisible orchestra, which has always been a speciality of Bayreuth, possesses one advantage this hot weather, for the performers can do their work in their shirt sleeves.

The new conductor of the Philharmonic Society, will be elected on Monday next. Those who imagine that there will be any material change in the band next season will, however, be mistaken, for the engagements were accepted and signed a month ago. But what is absolutely necessary is to provide for more rehearsals, particularly when the two rehearsals already allowed are almost wholly taken up by some foreign visitor. Every extra rehearsal cost, we believe, about £60; but when some foreign musician, who very likely comes here without fee, takes up the available time, it is unfair to expect the titular conductor to direct half the programme without rehearsals at all.

M. Paderewski has postponed his visit to the United States, and will not sail from Liverpool till Nov. 29, opening at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 11. The reason, of course, is that the popular pianist hopes to to see his Polish opera produced, probably at Dresden, before he starts. The postponement of the tour will likewise allow M. Paderewski to increase his banking account by giving some pianoforte recitals int his country before he sails. He will probably be accompanied to America by Mr. Adlington.

Mr. Homer Watson, the Canadian artist now in England, is the subject of an article in the July number of the "Art Journal" in which the writer says: "Mr. Watson has, to a large extent, although not altogether, lived the life of a recluse at the small village of Doon, on the grand River, which flows into Lake Erie. The country about Doon is in many ways like certain parts of our English Surrey. The rolling cultivated country, the woods and hamlets, while retaining certain primitive characteristics in the form of roof and snake fence, has been settled for about a century, and has lost the dreary wildness which the pioneers found when they went there. Here Mr. Watson has for many years pursued his art. In his youth there were still remaining many of the noble trees of the primitive forest most of which have now almost wholly disappeared. His earlier studies of the anatomy of trees and of the structure of foliage were thus made under the best conditions, and his industry sufficed to give him an immense store of memoranda, by the aid of which he now works out his characteristic landscapes. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that not half-a-dozen modern painters, Rousseau, Diaz, and few others, compare with Mr. Watson in his knowledge of tree structure and in his capacity to render it with admirable artistic effect." There are several other articles of artistic interest in this journal, including a short notice on the Home Arts and Industries Association's first annual exhibition at the Albert Hall by Mr. Lewis F. Day. Speaking of the work done under Miss Clive Bayley at the British and Irish Spinning and Weaving School Mr. Day says it strikes one as a genuine attempt at art of a homely kind. The most ambitious effort of the children working there is a reproduction in tapestry of one of Fra Angelico's frescoes.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, gave the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Manjvi, Cumbala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswaly, Bhuleswar, Kumbarwada, Talao and Kamonarwada	0	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeswar and Malabar	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Cardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	16
Total	11	11	102
Total plague deaths to date	47,073	41,071	

DAMAUN.

There were two more deaths from plague at Varkoond on the 30th July, the victims being Machis among whom and the Mahomedans there have been several attacks. The sepoys, who about a fortnight ago were removed from their quarters at Upper Damaun in consequence of the appearance of dead rats and located in the Government School at Lower Damaun were ordered on Sunday to reoccupy their old quarters owing to a reports that dead rats had been found in the school premises which are now unoccupied.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 28th July, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	65	60
Karachi	3	4
Poona (including Cantonment).	1153	835
Districts.		
Kaira	31	23
Broach	56	35
Surat	35	23
Thana	96	63
Nasik	230	217
Poona (excluding City)	97	68
Satara	231	179
Sholapur	3	2
Ahmednagar	17	14
Ratnagiri	14	12
Belgaum	693	499
Dharwar	90	55
Bijapur	42	29
Kanara	28	18
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	511	411
Cutch	16	12
Rewa Kantha	38	29
Baroda territory	14	9
Janjira	2	1
Aundh	6	8
Total	3581	2644
Week ending July 14th	2351	1805
Total to date	270,30	214,031

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Kolaba, Sankacha, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sindh), Thar and Parkar, Upper Sind frontier, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantwadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Bhor and Savanur, were free during the week.

A DEPARTED MATHEMATICIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his eloquent speech at the public meeting held on Saturday last, in the Framji Cawasji Hall, to present an address to Mr. R. P. Paranjpa, Senior Wrangler, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra cited the names of all the Native mathematicians of India, numerous as the Homeric ships; but I really fail to see how he on such an august occasion quite lost sight of the late lamented Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., who was in no wise inferior to some of the Indian mathematical small fry included in the said long catalogue of the hon'ble doctor.

The late Mr. D. A. Dalvi's exposition of Sir Isaac Newton's rules of the "Theory of Equations," his solution of the knotty problem proposed by one of the eminent mathematical professors, the said problem having remained unsolved for years together in Cambridge, elicited applause from the whole Indian mathematical world. The late Prof. Keropant Chattre of Poona, with genuine candour always looked upon the late Mr. Dalvi as a mathematical genius of no common order. He always acknowledged his extraordinary abilities in both pure and applied mathematics. He said, and nobly, on many an occasion that Dinanath Dalvi was second to none in India. These facts alone entitled the late Mr. Dalvi to be reckoned as one among the hon'ble doctor's host. The expunction of such a name, if not accidental, is really grievous. Perhaps Dr. Bhalchandra in the confusion of a long speech forgot the man altogether, Yours, etc.

Aug. 1. ARCHIMEDES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

SUIT DISMISSED.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chittay, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Municipal Corporation and his brother Mahomedbhoy against Mr. Bamonji Edulji Cashinath, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 2000, being part of a large sum of Rs. 2,695 (the balance being abandoned for the purposes of bringing the suit within the jurisdiction of the Court), being the amount of damages sustained by them by reason of the breach by the defendant of their agreement to borrow from the plaintiffs, Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 65,000. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Dixit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghandhy, solicitors, represented the defendant.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—In this case the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000, being part of a large sum of Rs. 2,695-4 as damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendant's failure to carry out an agreement of mortgage of the Marker Hall Estate. The defendant denies that there was ever any such agreement as that alleged in para one of the plaint and he further disputes the amount of damages claimed as being altogether excessive. The facts are briefly as follows:—One Ruttonji Bhicaji Karanjiavalla had contracted to purchase the Marker Hall Estate from the Executors of the late owner. Before completion Karanjiavalla agreed to sell the same estate to the defendant for Rs. 38,000 in cash and a conveyance of a house in the Fort, belonging to the defendant and estimated by him to be worth Rs. 72,000. Karanjiavalla had not sufficient cash in hand to enable him to complete the purchase from the executors and he found himself also unable to raise the required amount on the mortgage of the defendants house in the Fort. It was accordingly agreed between him and the defendant that the required amount should be raised by a mortgage of the Marker Hall Property by the defendant, and two brokers Nowroji Jehangbir Banaji and Abdul Sakoor were employed to negotiate the loan. In January or February 1899 the plaintiff Ebrahim Rahimtoola was approached on the subject and expressed his willingness to make the required advance viz Rs. 65,000. The matter was put in the hands of the solicitors of the parties and a long correspondence ensued which went on up to the end of March. At the beginning of April a fresh idea was started (from whom it originally emanated is a question in dispute) that instead of advancing Rs. 65,000 in cash the loan should be of Government Promissory notes of that nominal value, the notes to be returned at the end of the year which was the period fixed for the duration of the mortgage. It was also arranged that if Government Promissory notes were lent the rate of interest should be 7 instead of 8 per cent., which had been fixed as the rate for the cash loan. There seem to have been several interviews between the parties or their representatives, but it is difficult to fix the dates of such interviews as the persons who were present at them. Suffice to say the plaintiff Ebrahim Rahimtoola was arranging the matter for himself and his brother, while the defendant was represented by Karanjiavalla and the brokers Ruttonji Nanabhoy, Wamanrao and Sorabji Jamsetji Nowroji, who had taken the place of the brokers originally employed. There is no doubt at all that the agreement, if completed verbally as plaintiffs maintained, was so completed at an interview which took place between the plaintiff Ebrahim Rahimtoola and the broker Ruttonji Nanabhoy on 12th or 13th April 1899 (probably the 13th), just before the letter of the 14th April was written. The defendant places this interview on the 13th or 14th and says that he and Kranjiavalla were also present, but I have no doubt that he is making a mistake on this point. The evidence of the other three is against him and I think it is clear that the interview on which the plaintiffs rely, took place as I have said between Ebrahim Rahimtoola and broker Ruttonji. In consequence of that interview Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy wrote the letter of the 14th April, making a definite proposal for the mortgage. To this Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishaw replied on the 15th, accepting the first four terms, set out in the letter of the 14th and making certain stipulations as to title. They also sought to add to the terms mentioned the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh terms contained in their letter of the 21st March. On the 16th April a meeting was held between the parties, with reference to a request on the defendant's part that the Government Promissory notes should be handed over before the execution of the mortgage. The plaintiffs were willing to do this on certain terms, which are shown in the letter of the 16th April called "the letter of guarantee." That arrangement does not affect the point at issue and I will not go further into it. Without sending any definite reply to Messrs Dixit and Dhunjishaw's letter of the 15th and without accepting their stipulations the defendant's solicitor on the 18th April withdrew the proposal to take Government Promissory notes instead of cash. But expressed willingness on the part of the defendant to take cash as formerly arranged. To this the plaintiffs would not consent. They placed the rupees 65,000 in Government Promissory notes on deposit with the National Bank of India. They then filed a suit in this Court which being based on a wrong cause of action had to be withdrawn. Ultimately this suit was filed. With regard to the question which was raised as to who first suggested the substition of Government Promissory notes for cash. I do not think it has any very material bearing on the main question at issue. It only goes to the credit of the witnesses. It is difficult to imagine how the defendant could have been so foolish and blind to his own interests as to propose it, for it would mean a heavy extra expense to him for several months at least, and possibly for the whole year, without as far as I can see any corresponding advantage. The plaintiff Ebrahim Rahimtoola on the other hand was forced to admit that it suited his purposes much better to lend Government Promissory notes, as the cash, which he undoubtedly possessed was invested at more favourable rates with the Banks, money at that time being very dear and the bank rate of interest proportionately high. The plaintiff's counsel frankly admitted that the probabilities on this point were all in the defendants' favour and there I think I may leave it. The real question is whether at the interview between the plaintiff Ebrahim Rahimtoola and the broker Ruttonji Nanabhoy any complete and binding agreement was arrived at between the parties. Ebrahim Rahimtoola says "I think it was the 13th that he (Ruttonji) came and he said that he had finally closed the transaction for substituting Government Paper for cash, the rate of interest being 7 percent, that the mortgage was to be executed as early as possible, and that all other terms were to be the same as for the cash transaction. Then I told him to get defendant and get his solicitor to write to Dixit and Dhunjishaw to this effect." The broker Ruttonji Nanabhoy (who it is to be observed is the plaintiff's own witness) says "Ebrahim asked me to get defendant's consent through his solicitors for his new proposal. This was about the 10th or 11th April. I told him he must send a confirmatory letter." It is evident I think, that the broker has put his dates one day too soon, but there can be little doubt, I think on this evidence that no binding agreement had been come to between Ebrahim and the broker, but that it was in contemplation that the defendant's solicitors should send a definite proposal to be definitely accepted by the plaintiffs solicitors. This was actually done by the letter of the 14th and it is in complete accord with the conduct of the parties throughout the negotiation. The correspondence shows plainly that the final settlement of all questions was left by both parties to their respective solicitors. It is to be observed also that the brokers alone represented the defendant on this occasion and if he did not intend to make the bargain final, it would not be so, even though the plaintiff Ebrahim might be left under the impression—a wrong impression in this case, that the matter was settled. Plaintiff's counsel suggested that Ruttonji was an unreliable witness, but I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of his evidence. There is an additional reason too why the broker should be unable to finally complete the agreement and this is that he was so far as I can see unacquainted or at least imperfectly acquainted with what have been called the "old terms." These had been arranged so far as they had been arranged at all between the solicitors. It is therefore most probable that in a matter where the old terms were to be incorporated, reference should be made back to the solicitors before the final agreement was come to. I need not to notice a further obstacle which this leads to plaintiffs' way. Assuming for a moment it stands in plaintiff's between Ebrahim Rahimtoola and that the agreement final and complete, it was so only the broker was the former agreement relating to by reference to the plaintiff puts it, with the exception of the substitution of Government Promissory notes for cash and the reduction of interest from 8 to 7 per cent., all the other terms were to be the same, as for the cash transaction agreed to? I all the terms for the cash transaction on reading the think it is impossible for any one. The plaintiff's correspondence, to say that they were. Terms left in counsel ingeniously argued that the terms or terms doubt, were terms of no real importance, but this that would not affect the new transaction, a man contention, cannot, I think, prevail. If however consents to an agreement, conditionally, to any unreasonable or unnecessary the conditions may appear to the opposite party, the parties cannot be said to be at "ad idem," until those conditions are waived or accepted. For this additional reason, I am of opinion, that the plaintiffs have failed to prove the alleged agreement. Under these circumstances the suit must fail and it is unnecessary for me to consider the further question of damages, which might have been one of some difficulty. The suit must be dismissed and defendant's costs Rs. 120 certified. As might has been expected judgment has proceeded entirely on the question of facts. I apprehend that there will be no necessity for the reference asked for.

UNREST IN INDIA.

A REPLY TO "DHARANI PAL."

"KRISHNAN" of Parlakimedi replies in the "Pioneer" to the recently published letter of "Dharani Pal" on the subject of the present unrest in India:—That there has been a growing feeling of unrest in India, not entirely confined to the educated classes, but spreading farther, all must admit he says. But so unexpected is the quarter to which "Dharani Pal," guardian of the earth (that is what the words mean) leads us in quest of the cause, that one is obliged to "pause and ponder" though for no more serious purpose than to wonder if the writer is in jest or earnest. eH proceeds:—

Englishmen whose memory of the Mutiny is ever green will naturally lend a willing ear to "Dharani Pal" when he accuses religion as the chief, if not the sole cause of this feeling of unrest. Religion has always played a prominent part in India. Nor has that part always been creditable to religion or beneficial to the country. The people of India have never been wanting, not even now, in that commodity which is known as religiosity. But to say that the religious moments of the day "sow the seed of discontent in the innermost depths of Hindu society," is to attach to these movements an importance which they do not deserve. They are not a great power for good—these religious movements; but they are not the evil "Dharani Pal" says they are. An undue reverence for our own religion, which is what these movements foster is not incompatible in the Hindu mind with a proper regard for other systems of religion or their followers. This is a peculiar characteristic of the Hindu nature. This

UNDUE REVERENCE

for our ancient religion is only to be deplored as blinding us to the evils in its system. But to say that it fosters a spirit of hatred towards our rulers is supremely ridiculous. So "Dharani Pal's" remarks regarding the Congress and chiefly the present system of English education. I can confess to no great faith in the Congress as a national movement tending towards the political amelioration of the peoples of India. I have often wished that my countrymen spent the large amount of money they wasted on the Congress on holding art and industrial exhibitions. But your critic is entirely beside the mark when he says that the Congress helps to widen the racial differences of the people of India. It is not so. If the Congress serves any useful purpose at all, it is only in bringing together the various peoples of India and making them feel that they are the subjects of one common Government. To what extent exactly this purpose is served I cannot say. But I deny that the Congress helps to disunite the peoples of India. On the Congress platform, if anywhere, the Mahratta and the Parsee, the Pantulu and the Babu forget their different names, and love to call themselves by the one name—Indian. The present system of English education may have failed to do all that its originators intended it to do. It has not, however, to answer for a hundredth part of the evil which "Darani Pal" fathers on it. We all know Longfellow's lines—

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime, &c

To this end boys are recommended the study of biographies, to this end their text-books are crammed full of brave deeds and noble sacrifices. I do not believe there ever breathed the boy who rose from a perusal of the life of Alexander or Cæsar without wishing that he were an Alexander or Cæsar or without catching somewhat of the fire that animated those great men.

IS IT NOT FOOLISH AND VAIN

to wish that the history of the struggles and victories of nations should have on the boy's mind a different effect to that produced by a perusal of the history of individuals? Nay, is it not to this very end that we read the histories of ancient peoples, to know what struggles they underwent and how they overcame or how they succumbed to them: so that we might profit by such knowledge? Is it possible for a boy, be he never so unromantic to read of the struggles of the Plebs with the Roman Patricians, or of the French Revolution or of the American War of Independence, and not for a moment wish that he figured in some such great struggle? Aye, perhaps he might

enough to the needs of altered times and the other by demanding more than can be yielded. Tommy Atkins and his gun have much to answer for in this connection. But this fellow civilian "exile," however, contributes not a little—I sometimes think much more—to help to promote a dislike for the English in the Indian mind. The educated Indian who claims an equality with the Englishman, which he not rarely fails to deserve, is also responsible inasmuch as he fails to interpret properly the Englishman to his uneducated countrymen and *vice versa*. He sometimes forgets that, if not in birth and race, at least in thought and by education, he is as much an alien to his ignorant countryman as the Englishman, and acts (more accurately talks) as if India were peopled entirely by men like himself.

THE EDUCATED INDIAN

also forgets that the double life he leads, the variance between his public and domestic life is a thing which leads many Englishmen to think of him honestly to be a great humbug and treat him accordingly. Again the dislike towards Englishmen (begging your pardon, Dharani Pal) is due to their "depravity" (an unnecessarily strong word I admit), and not merely to the fact that they are rulers, as you would have us believe. If the uneducated Indian dislikes an Englishman, it is only where he fails to satisfy his ideal of a ruler. The old Company's officials approach their ideal nearer and were loved accordingly. The present day officials, who come to rule and not to reconcile the Indian people to their rule as their predecessors had to do, treat the Indians with a contempt which, if the Indian dare not resent, you may be sure he does not like. In India the present day officials have not time enough to understand the Indians. Opportunities to understand the Indian character correctly and appreciate it properly could be afforded to some extent even now if the educated Indian did his duty by inviting the Englishman to his home and treating him there, *at his house* as he would have the Englishman treat him elsewhere—as an equal. Thus both by the fault of the Englishmen and Indians and of circumstances, the feelings between the English and Indians are strained. Surprisingly enough the

MUTUAL DISLIKE

between Englishmen and educated Indians is even greater. The old Company's officials came to patronise the Indian and the Indian was content to be patronised. The present day official too would fain play the kind patron; but the educated Indian, who claims an equality with him, resents it. Half a century ago our forefathers felt it a great honour, though, no doubt, an inconvenient one (on account of the bathing and change of sacred string it entailed) to shake hands with an Englishman. To the Indian of to-day to shake hands with an Englishman is but an act of common courtesy. In the twenties if an English Collector allowed his native subordinate to see him when dining, the native duly valued it as a great condescension. An Indian similarly admitted now would resent not being asked to partake of the meat—though perhaps in most cases the Englishman does not do it only from a regard to the caste of the native. In short, Englishmen and Indians meet now on a different footing, and neither party does fully realise the responsibilities and duties this altered state of things requires of them. The Englishman naturally feels unwilling to surrender the vantage ground he has long held in this country. By and bye he will learn to do it with a good grace. Time alone will work wonders. The educated Indian, by allowing education to do fully its work, can materially assist time.

But this feeling of unrest or dislike for Englishmen is neither as great nor so unnatural and dangerous as to justify Englishmen regretting their past generosity to India in giving her education or other privileges.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour on Monday, experienced moderate S. W. wind, rain and sea, also long swell and cloudy weather from Karachi to Diu, and thence to Bombay clear with no rain. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Naseri, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius, met with strong S. E. trades, with heavy sea, and moderate S. W. monsoon. The Hansa Line s. s. Rheinfels, Captain W. Dewer, which reached here on Monday from Hamburg and Antwerp, experienced until 250 miles past Socotra, strong monsoon and then fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 17	24 61	30 0	27 18
Tuesday, August 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23 17	24 61	30 0	27 18
Total fall to Aug. 1st, 1898.	50 61	51 40	54 90	48 25
Total fall to Aug. 1st, 1897.	44 97	44 95	46 95	44 91

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	69	15
30th July, 1899	0	3
Total	69	18
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	21
Sunday, 30th July, 1899	0	0
Total	23	21
Total up to 30th July, 1898	30	41
Total up to 30th July, 1897	16	92

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular, and show a brisk fall at Delhi and Jhansi, a brisk rise at Karachi, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly at several of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch and 18 at Sholapur.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 13° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the minimum 8° to 9° at Sirsa and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Sirsa, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

The s. s. Setos, left Lamoo on the 17th, and reports having experienced up to Latitude 6° N., Longitude 56° E., moderate to fresh winds from south-east south and east-south-east with a high swell, and moderate sea and fine clear weather; thence to Latitude 12° N., Longitude 67° E., fresh monsoon and fine weather; thence to her arrival at Marmagao on the 27th, light to fresh winds from west and passing clouds.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·822
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 216
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	4·22
" year	27·15
Additional fall of rain up to 11 a.m. of 3rd August ..	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 31.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY.—AUGUST 1.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	81·4

FLORITINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floritine" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth specially pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floritine," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

FULL TEXT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

As regards the hoarding difficulty in India, we are not satisfied that the danger therefrom is so great as has been suggested. There is little or no likelihood, even according to the most sanguine view, that for a long time to come gold coins, even if declared a legal tender forthwith, would find their way to any great extent into general circulation. Even under silver monometallism India imported and absorbed gold, as she is doing to-day, and as she may be expected to do in the future, no matter what her system of currency. In a strongly conservative country like India no sudden changes are to be expected in the habits and customs of the people, particularly in matters relating to currency and hoarding; but while we must look to the continuance of the habit of hoarding, we may also feel satisfied that until gold has penetrated into general circulation (so far as the relatively small transactions of India permit), there will be no materially increased temptation to the natives of India to hoard gold instead of silver. Moreover, the introduction of a gold currency into India would not be an untried experiment. As has been shown above, gold coins were in common circulation in India generally within living memory, and were expressly stated in 1806 to form the principal currency and money of account of Madras. If hoarding did not render a gold circulation an impossibility in the past we look for no such result in the future.

51. Consequently, we are of opinion that the habit of hoarding does not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India to possess the normal accompaniment of a gold standard, namely, a gold currency.

52. Another plan for establishing a gold standard in India without a gold currency, was submitted and explained with great ability by Mr. A. M. Lindsay. In order to fix the sterling exchange, he proposed to make the rupee currency freely convertible in India at a fixed rate into drafts on a sterling fund located in London. At the same time rupee drafts were to be sold at a fixed rate in London. Assuming a par of 16d., sterling in London was to be convertible into rupees in India at 15 1-16d., and rupees in India were to be convertible into sterling in London at 15 3-4d.; drafts were to be sold both in India and in London to any extent; but the amount in each case was to be not less than Rs. 15,000 and 1,000£., respectively. In order to provide for meeting the sterling drafts, a loan not exceeding 10,000,000£. was to be raised in London, while so far as the available stock of rupees proved insufficient, silver would be purchased (also out of the loan) and sent to India to be there coined into rupees. If an excess of rupees accumulated as the result of selling sterling drafts, it might be necessary to sell the excess as bullion and credit the proceeds to the sterling fund. Under the scheme, rupees would continue to form the circulating medium of India, gold not being admitted to legal tender. While Mr. Lindsay held that such a system of currency would answer all purposes and be economical, and might, therefore, be permanently adopted, he considered (Q. 4303-4) that his scheme would be the best means of leading up to a gold currency, if this were ultimately thought desirable.

53. It is evident that the arguments which tell against the permanent adoption of Mr. Probyn's bullion scheme and in favour of a gold currency for India, tell more strongly against Mr. Lindsay's ingenious scheme for what has been termed "an exchange standard." We have been impressed by the evidence of Lord Rothschild, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Samuel Montagu, and others, that any system without a visible gold currency would be looked upon with distrust. In face of this expression of opinion, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the adoption of Mr. Lindsay's scheme would check that flow of capital to India upon which her economic future so greatly depends. Moreover, if the system were to be permanent, it would base India's gold standard for all time on a few millions of gold (or rather command over gold) in London, with a liability to pay out gold in London, in exchange for rupees received in India, to an indefinite extent. This was the main reason which weighed with the Government of India in deciding not to adopt the scheme, and we think they were justified in their conclusion. We are not prepared to recommend Mr. Lindsay's scheme, or the analogous schemes proposed by the late Mr. Raphael and by Major Darwin, for adoption as a permanent arrangement; and existing circumstances do not suggest the necessity for adopting any of these schemes as a provisional measure for fixing the sterling exchange.

54. We are in favour of making the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India. We also consider that, at the same time, the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal Mint. The result would be that, under identical conditions, the sovereign would be coined and would circulate both at home and in India. Looking forward as we do to the effective establishment in India of a gold standard and currency based on the principles of the free inflow and outflow of gold, we recommend these measures for adoption.

VI.

CONVERTIBILITY.

55. Under an effective gold standard rupees would be token coins, subsidiary to the sovereign. But existing conditions in India do not warrant the imposition of a limit on the amount for which they should constitute a legal tender; indeed, for some time to come, no such limitation can be contemplated.

56. It is true that in the United Kingdom the silver currency has a fixed limit of 40s. beyond which it cannot be used to pay a debt. But this has not always been the case. Prior to 1774 the English Mint was open to silver, and silver coins were an unlimited tender. In 1774 the tender of silver by tale was restricted to 25*l.* in any one payment, although it was left an unlimited tender by weight. In 1798 the free coinage of silver was stopped altogether, the English Mint being thereby closed to silver. In 1816, when gold monometallism was formally established by law, silver coins were placed on a purely subsidiary footing with a 40s. limit of tender. At the present time the right to coin silver is confined to the Government, who are responsible for seeing that there is no over-issue; and in the exercise of that responsibility no additional silver is coined at the Royal Mint for the United Kingdom except in response to the automatic demands of trade as testified by requisitions received through the Banks of England, of Scotland, or of Ireland. Seeing that for every 20*s.* of additional silver coin requisitioned the Banks have to credit the Royal Mint with a sovereign, there is certainly no temptation to them to demand an over-issue, the immediate profit on which would go not to themselves but to Her Majesty's Government. While it cannot be denied that the 40*s.* limitation tends to emphasise and maintain the subsidiary character of our silver coinage, yet the essential factor in maintaining those tokens as their representative nominal value is not the statutory limit on the amount for which they are a legal tender in any one payment, but the limitation of their total issue. Provided the latter restriction is adequate, there is no essential reason why there need be any limit on the amount for which tokens are a tender by law. It is principally to restriction of the total issue of silver coinage in the United Kingdom that we attribute the fact that 20 silver shillings (intrinsically worth at present about 8*s.* 6*d.*) pass current and are freely received, for all purposes of internal currency, indifferently with the sovereign which they purport to represent. By law there is no convertibility of our silver coins into gold. They possess an extrinsic convertibility evinced by their being generally and popularly exchangeable into gold, and this quality they owe essentially to the fact that they are not issued by the Government in excess of the volume required for the purpose which they discharge.

57. Outside the United Kingdom there are two principal instances of countries with a gold standard and currency which admit silver coins to unlimited tender. These countries are France and the United States of America. In France the five-franc piece is an unlimited tender and for all internal purposes is equivalent to gold. The same remark applies in the United States to the silver dollar. At the present time there is no addition to the coinage either of five-franc pieces or of United States silver dollars. In the case of the five-franc piece there was free coinage up to 1874, in January 1874 the coinage was limited, and in November 1878 it was suspended altogether. With the repeal in 1893 of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act, the same result was reached with regard to the United States silver dollar. Both in France and in the United States the mints are now closed to the coinage of silver coins of unlimited tender. In neither country are such coins convertible by law into gold; in both countries alike they are equivalent to gold for all internal purposes. For international payments, so far as specie is concerned, France and the United States depend ultimately on the international medium of exchange, which is gold. In the last resort, it is their gold which, acting through the foreign exchanges, maintains the whole mass of their currency at its nominal value for internal purposes.

58. We do not doubt that it is, in theory, possible to attain the same result in India as in France and the United States of America by limitation of the quantity of the rupee currency. The special difficulty in the case of India is one of degree and not of principle. We are unwilling to commit ourselves to the correctness of the estimates which have been made of the number of rupees actually circulating in India. There can be no doubt but that it is very large; and there are also large quantities of rupees in existence which, though not actually circulating, might, under certain conditions, be brought into circulation. On this account, doubts have been entertained in the past whether the mere closing of the Indian mints to silver would, in practice, be attended with such a restriction of the rupee currency as would make the rupee permanently exchangeable for gold at a fixed rate.

The experience which has been gained since the closing of the Indian mints supports the belief that this result will be attained. From the nature of the case, the demand for rupee currency increases every year; there is no evidence that large quantities of rupees that were formerly hoarded have been thrown into circulation since the mints were closed; the exchange has risen steadily since 1894-95, and the rupee is now actually exchangeable for gold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*; while the demand for additional currency has been so great that over 2,370,000£. in gold has been paid to the Indian Treasury for the purchase of silver rupees.

The forces which affect the gold value of the rupee are complicated and obscure in their mode of operation, and we are unable, therefore, to say positively that the mere closing of the mints to silver will, in practice, lead to such a limitation of the rupee currency relatively to the demands for it, as will make the rupee permanently exchangeable for gold at a fixed rate; but we have no hesitation in repeating the opinion that the experience of the last few years so far as it goes, indicates that this result is attainable—if, indeed, it has not already been attained.

59. The position of the currency question in India being such as we have explained in the preceding paragraph, we do not consider it necessary to recommend a different policy in the case of that country from that which is found sufficient in France and the United States, by imposing a legal obligation on the Government of India to give gold for rupees, or, in other words, to substitute the former for the latter on the demand of the holders. This obligation would impose on the Government of India a liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which, in our opinion, ought not to be accepted.

Although the Government of India should not, in our opinion, be bound by law to part with its gold in exchange for rupees, or for merely internal purposes, we regard it as the principal use of a gold reserve that it should be freely available for foreign remittances whenever the exchange falls below specie point; and the Government of India should make its gold available for this purpose, when necessary, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable. For example, the Government of India might, if the exchange showed a tendency to fall below specie point, remit to England a portion of the gold which it may hold—a corresponding reduction being made in the drawings of the Secretary of State; and when it has accumulated a sufficient gold reserve, and so long as gold is available in its Treasury, it might discharge its obligations in India in gold instead of in rupees.

60. The exclusive right to coin fresh rupees must remain vested in the Government of India; and, though the existing stock of rupees may suffice for some time, regulations will ultimately be needed for providing such additions to the silver currency as may prove necessary. The Government should continue to give rupees for gold, but fresh rupees should not be coined until the proportion of gold in the currency is found to exceed the requirements of the public. We also recommend that any profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited to the revenue or held as a portion of the ordinary balance of the Government of India, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve, entirely apart from the paper currency reserve and the ordinary Treasury balances.

VII.

THE STERLING RATE FOR THE RUPEE.

61. We have now to consider the fixed relation which, under a gold standard for India, the rupee should bear to the sovereign. Hitherto we have dealt in general terms with the question of a gold standard and our recommendations have pre-supposed a fixed relation, but have not specified the actual rate which should be adopted. We have now to state to your Lordship the conclusions we have reached on this matter.

62. The Government of India proposed in 1892 to close the Indian mints to silver and to pass an Act authorising them to declare gold a legal tender at a rate not exceeding 18*d.* for the rupee. They would not have exercised this power at once, and they would have been guided by circumstances and the experience gained by the closing of the mints in determining what should be the fixed, permanent, legal ratio between the rupee and the sovereign. The rate could not, however, under the law proposed by the Government of India, have exceeded 18*d.* for the rupee, though it might have been lower.

The proposals of the Government of India were generally approved by Lord Herschell's Committee, but the Committee recommended a provisional limit which would prevent the exchange with India from rising materially above 1*s.* 4*d.* for the rupee. The Committee did not recommend that the limit of 1*s* 4*d.* for the rupee should be the permanent legal ratio between the rupee and the sovereign. It left the question of the permanent legal ratio between the two coins to be decided in the light of subsequent experience In paragraph 151 of the Committee's Report the following language is used:—"It would not, of course, be essential to this plan that the ratio should never be fixed above 1*s.* 4*d.* circumstances might arise rendering it proper, and even necessary, to raise the ratio and the Indian Government might be empowered to alter it with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Such a scheme would, indeed, in the first instance, be tentative, and would not impede further action if circumstances should render it desirable."

The modifications of the proposals of the Government of India recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee were accepted, the Indian mints were closed to silver, and a provisional arrangement was made for giving rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 15*d.* for the rupee.

The maximum limit of 18*d.* for the rupee, originally suggested by the Government of India, was not imposed, and the question of the permanent legal ratio can now be considered in the light of what is expedient in the present day, and unfettered by any promises made, or conditions imposed, in the past.

63. In dealing with this question at the present day it is desirable to have in view an outline of the whole series of facts of exchange both before and after the closing of the Indian Mints to silver on 26th June, 1893. Starting from the year in which Germany demonetised silver, the following table shows the average rate per rupee at which Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India were sold in London.

	d.		*d.*
1872-73	22·754	1885-86	18·204
1873-74	22·351	1886-87	17·441
1874-75	22·156	1887-88	16·898
1875-76	21·625	1888-89	16·579
1876-77	20·508	1889-90	16·556
1877-78	20·791	1890-91	18·089
1878-79	19·794	1891-92	16·733
1879-80	19·961	1892-93	14·988
1880-81	19·956	1893-94	14·567
1881-82	19·899	1894-95	13·701
1882-83	19·925	1895-96	13·638
1883-84	19·586	1896-97	14·451
1884-85	19·503	1897-98	15·554
1885-86	19·204		

From these figures it will be observed that, after a fall of about 3*d.* in the first six years, there was comparative stability above 19*d.* for the seven years from 1879-80 to 1885-86; that, apart from the temporary effects of the passing of the Sherman Act in 1890 and the speculation connected therewith, the average rate ranged round 16½*d.* in 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, and again in 1891-92; and that in 1892-93, the average rate had fallen to under 15*d.* It was under these circumstances that, on 31st May 1893, the Herschell Committee, in recommending the closing of the Indian Mints to the public, further recommended that rupees should be coined on tender of gold at the Mints "at a ratio to be fixed in the first instance not much above that now prevailing, say 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee." They did not propose to go back to the so-called par of 2*s.*; they fixed, provisionally, a maximum limit which was lower by 2*d.* than the limit of 1*s.* 6*d.* proposed by the Government of India. Apart from a momentary rise to 1*s.* 4 1-32*d.* for Telegraphic Transfers on 27th June, the Indian Exchange fell steadily away through the second half of 1893 and through the whole of 1894, until on the 23rd January 1895 Council Bills were sold at 1*s* 0 13-32*d.* From that date onwards there was on the whole a steady and continuous rise of the exchange, and 1*s*d. was regained after an interval of six years in the early days of January 1898. From the beginning of 1898 up to the present time, a rate of 1*s*d. has practically been maintained without a break, the extreme limits of oscillation for Bills being 15 11-16*d.* and 16 1-8*d.*

64. In the year 1898-99 the total volume of the export trade exceeded that of all past years, amounting to over Rx. 120,000,000 and showed a net surplus over total imports of no less than Rx. 30,000,000. As we have pointed out, this result was achieved with a steady rate of exchange, and without monetary stringency. We have further pointed out that in the year 1898-99 the Government of India has been able to accumulate a gold reserve of 2,378,009£., which will contribute towards the maintenance of exchange. Moreover, the continuance of existing arrangements, under which no fresh rupees are coined except in exchange for gold at a fixed rate, must tend more and more to establish the exchange at such rate and to ensure the gradual and automatic introduction of a gold currency to supplement, in response to the growing demands of trade, the relatively shrinking stock of rupees.

65. Although the limit of 1*s.* 4*d.* for the rupee was declared to be merely provisional, it has been regarded generally as the permanent rate at which the Indian monetary standard was to be transferred from a silver to a gold basis. There are some who would prefer a lower rate, and there are others who are prepared to accept a higher rate; but it is not desirable, in the absence of any strong reason, to adopt a rate different from that on which calculations have been based, and which has formed the ground of practical action.

We also desire to point out that the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* is that of the present day; prices in India may be assumed to have adjusted themselves to it, and the adoption of a materially lower rate at the present time would cause a distinct and, in our opinion, a mischievous disturbance of trade and business. The onus probandi rests on those who would now propose a different rate. Between the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* and the rate determined by the bullion value of the rupee, there is no one rate which can be described as natural or normal, rather than any other rate.

66. Various proposals have been made for disturbing the existing rate by the substitution of another rate. It has been proposed to fix the rate at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 2 1-17*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* All these proposals are arbitrary, and involve a dislocation of the existing ratio between rupee prices and sterling prices. For such disturbance no adequate reasons, in our opinion, have been adduced. In great part these proposals (other than that of 1*s.* 6*d.*) are based on the belief that a lower sterling value of the rupee would cause a rise in rupee prices, benefit the Indian producer, check consumption of foreign goods, and so affect the balance of trade as to promote the importation of gold needed for expending the volume of currency to an extent commensurate with the rise in the scale of prices.

In our opinion a rise in prices which expresses only the depreciation of the currency is no gain to the community as a whole, and, although the fixing of a lower denomination in sterling for the rupee might for a time give some advantage to producers and induce for a limited period a larger importation of gold than would otherwise take place, this would be at the expense of every holder of a rupee, or debt or security for a fixed amount of rupees; and the taxpayer would again be compelled to provide a larger amount of currency to meet the sterling requirements of the State. It is not by such an expedient as the writing-down of the rupee in sterling that a permanent stimulus can be given to production or to the importation of the standard metal. We see no sufficient reason for altering the existing relations of prices and the essential conditions of contracts expressed in Indian currency, or for reversing the course of exchange and returning to some basis of value which may have prevailed during the interval between the fall and partial recovery in the sterling value of the rupee, and which does not possess elements of permanent stability in a higher degree than the present rate. We are, therefore, of opinion that the permanent rate should be that which has been adopted as the provisional rate in the past, and which is also the market rate of to-day, namely, 1*s.* 4*d.*, for the rupee.

67. In recommending a fixed legal rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, we are not unanimous, though the majority hold the views we have just expressed.

One of our number would not fix the permanent rate at once, but would leave that question to be decided in the light of further experience,—the final rate being fixed either below or above 1*s*d., as further experience might show, to be expedient. We are of opinion that any advantage which might arise from this course is more than counterbalanced by the importance of removing doubts as to the future policy of the Government of India, and giving increased confidence to those who are engaged in commercial and financial business in connection with the Indian Empire.

68. Two other members of the committee are not prepared to accept the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* and recommend that it should be fixed at 1*s.* 3*d.*,

It is argued that the rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* will be more favourable to the Indian Export trade than 1*s.* 4*d.*; but we have already expressed the opinion that any advantage to the export trade that is gained in this way, is gained at the expense of other members of the community, and is only temporary. If the rate is to be fixed at 1*s.* 3*d.* in order to benefit the Indian exporters and the Indian producer of articles of export, the same argument would justify a further reduction to 1*s.* 2*d.*, and so on, without any limit which we have been able to discover. Nor do we think there are any good grounds for holding that the gold standard cannot be established in India at 1*s.* 4*d.*, while it can be established at 1*s.* 3*d.*

If it is impossible at 1*s.* 4*d.*, it will be impossible at 1*s.* 3*d.*; and we have already dealt in paragraph 66 with the question of the temporary loss and gain to individuals and classes of the community caused by a lowering of the existing rate of exchange. We would add that, if the exchange were now lowered from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, the classes of the community who would gain are those who have already gained through the fall from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the classes who would lose are those who have already lost through that fall. Stronger reasons than appear to us to exist would be needed to justify a measure which would have the effect of adding to the gains of the former classes and intensifying the losses of the latter.

It is said that the conditions prevailing in 1893 show that 1*s.* 3*d.* is the rate that should have been adopted at that time. We do not accept this argument, and the conditions have changed since 1893. The rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* may have prevailed shortly before the mints were closed, but the rate of that time was a fluctuating rate. If the mints had been closed some years earlier, and the market rate had been adopted, the permanent rate would have been considerably higher than 1*s.* 4*d.*; if they had been closed some years later and the same principle had been followed, the permanent rate would have been lower than 1*s.* 3*d.* As we have already said, between the rate of to-day and that determined by the bullion value of the rupee, there is none which can be described as natural or normal; and we can find no good reason for making the permanent rate depend upon the accident of the date on which the Indian mints were closed to silver.

It is true that Lord Herschell's Committee remarked that "to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall;" but an undue stress is laid on these words when they are used as an argument against permanently adopting a rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, since that Committee actually adopted a provisional rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, and expressly said that circumstances might arise rendering it proper, and even necessary, to raise the rate.

69. We recommend that there should be no change in the existing relation of the rupee to the sovereign. The experience gained since the mints were closed in 1893, and particularly that of the last eighteen months, appears to us to justify the anticipation that the existing rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, will, with possible temporary fluctuations, due to the course of trade, be maintained in the future.

(To be continued.)

ADVANTAGES OF HYBRIDISATION.

Mr. Herbert J. Webber, of the United States Agricultural Department, recently gave some striking practical advantages of hybridisation at the International Conference at the Westminster Hall. From ruined the orange industry of Florida. It was necessary to find a hardier variety of orange. The Japanese orange, "Citrus trifoliata," which is found as far north as New York, and used as a hedge plant, was hybridised with the common sweet orange. As a result the hybrid plants were found to be much more vigorous than the sweet orange. It was hoped to obtain a deciduous as well as an evergreen variety. Mr. Webber's department had also made experiments with the view of combining the character of the tangerine with the common orange in order to secure, if possible, the loose skin of the tangerine with the common variety. The sweet orange is of much better quality and more desirable than the tangerine, but if by hybridising they can produce a fruit to combine the characters of the two Mr. Webber thinks that such a fruit will take the market. The department is further endeavouring to improve the quality of the orange by crossing the bitter-sweet pomelo with the sweet orange. The United States Agricultural Department, has, he says, also been working more or less with pineapples; and he points out that it has been ascertained that by the crossing of fruits which are commonly seedless they can frequently produce seeds, and that the plants so dealt with are more vigorous and better able to resist disease.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1*s.* 4*d.* per bottle.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
AND AN
EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times.

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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The effect is magical.
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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
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LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

THE action raised by the "Times" against Mr. John Lane, to restrain him from publishing copies of the book entitled "Appreciations and Addresses Delivered by Lord Rosebery," will come before the Court. As it involves the question of copyright in reported speeches, the case will be regarded with considerable interest. It is known that the proprietors of the "Times" have for some time looked with a very strict eye upon any appropriation whatever of material from their columns.

The case of Kipling v. Putnam is not likely to be heard in the United States Courts until November, and it may even not come up before next spring. It is interesting to observe, in respect of one book that plays so large a part in Mr. Kiplings case, that the Doubleday and McClure Company are now publishing an authorised American edition of "Departmental Ditties and Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads," in one volume, with the swastika for a trade-mark. Mr. Kipling's forthcoming book of old letters of traval also—"From Sea to Sea"—is prefaced by an explanation that he has been forced to collect these newspaper letters "by the enterprise of various publishers, who, not content with disinterring old newspaper work from the decent seclusion of the office files, have, in several instances seen fit to embellish it with additions and interpolations."

These letters were written by Mr. Kipling between 1887 and 1889, and deal with India, Burmah, China, Japan, and America. The following description of Chicago, for example, is hardly old enough not to set "on edge" that centre of culture at the present day:—I have struck a city—a real city—and they call it Chicago. The other places do not count. San Francisco is a pleasure resort as well as a city, and Salt Lake was a phenomenon. This place is the first American city I have encountered. It holds rather more than a million people with bodies, and stands on the same sort of soil as Calcutta. Having seen it, I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. Its water is the water of the Hugli, and its air is dirt. Also it says that it is the "boss" town of America.

Mr Fisher Unwin will publish in the autumn, under the title of "That Reminds Me——," a volume of miscellaneous recollections suggested by passing events, from the pen of Sir Edward Russell, editor of the "Liverpool Daily Post." The book is intended to be a recital of interesting episodes which have been left in the author's memory during his journalistic career, chiefly, of course, in connection with persons of eminence in departments of public life—political, dramatic, ecclesiastical, and various.

Mr. Bolton King has completed an important political study of modern Italy, which will be published in two volumes by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. The object of the work is not only to give a trustworthy account of a chapter of modern history which the author conceives to have been inadequately dealt with alike by English, French, and even Italian historians, but also to make the re-birth of "a noble and friendly nation" better understood here. "The Englishman's knowledge of the Italian Revolution," remarks Mr. King, "is summed, it has been said, in the belief that it had something to do with Garibaldi and a red shirt," and as the tie that united the English and Italians of the last generation seems slackening, more mutual knowledge is needed to cement the sympathy again.

In explaining the sources of his material, Mr. King charges Foreign Officers with having so carefully bowdlerised their "books"—blue, yellow, green—that they generally conceal what the historian most wants to know. They are, in the words of an Italian authority, "only the stuff in the shop window"; and to discover the springs of diplomacy the writer finds his safest guides in memoirs, letters, reported conversations. The author further says that he makes no apology if he has said hard things of the Papacy; taking the ground that the Papacy as a political institution is subject to political criticism, "and I have said less than the truth, rather than more." Mr. King's work, which will appear immediately, will be called "A History of Italian Unity, 1814-1871."

Sir William Crookes's volume on "The Wheat Problem" will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. It is an enlarged reprint of his address before the British Association on the serious peril. Sir William believes, is awaiting wheat-eaters who contentedly pursue the present system of cultivation. He replies to criticisms of his address, but does not in any material degree modify his estimates of the future producing capacity of the wheat fields of the globe. The day when wheat-growing land shall be exhausted is rapidly approaching, he says, unless by applying a moderate dressing of chemical manure we raise the average world-yield to twenty bushels.

Following the popular taste for lump libraries at a fixed price, Messrs. George Bell and Sons are offering at reduced prices sets of fifty or 100 volumes from that well-known collection of the world's books—Bohns Libraries. Any buyer may select the books for himself from the whole range of 800 volumes, and with each set is given a copy, of Webster's Dictionary, the 100 volumes and dictionary selling for twelve monthly payments of a guinea, and the fifty and dictionary for seven similar payments. It is calculated that the purchaser under this arrangement will pay only twelve guineas for books published at £21 12s. 6d., or seven guineas for books published at £11 10s. The complete set of books is delivered immediately the first guinea is paid.

One of the best-known society men of the early years of this century was the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, diplomatist and translator of Aristophanes, and a quantity of letters addressed to him, which have recently been found in an old chest, are about to be published in a volume edited by G. Festing, and entitled "J. H. Frere and His Friends." The first chapter contains family letters from 1774 to 1801, the second is devoted to life in the Peninsula, 1800-1803, the third to the youth of Canning, while the fourth is called "Canning, Pitt, and Addington, 1800-1806." Other portions of the book deal with George IV. and Queen Caroline, Lady Errol, Coleridge, Southey, and Gabriele Rossetti. There are also three letters from Nelson. The book will be published by Messrs. Nisbet immediately.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's next novel is laid in the days of Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, and Wych-street, and is called, "When Rogues Fall out." It will be published in September by Messrs Pearson. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "book of stirring adventure for boys," entitled "The Valiant Runaways," will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Nisbet. This firm also announce Mrs. Meade's new novel, "All Sorts," for autumn publication. "The Honor of Vivien Bruce," by Mrs. J. H. Needell, will be published by Messrs. F. V. White and Co.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett has undertaken to write for Messrs. Macmillan a volume on Florence, to serve as a companion to Mr. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis." He knows Dante's city thoroughly. "Tunisia," by Mr. Herbert Vivian, a work describing social and political life in Tunis, which will be profusely illustrated, is announced by Messrs. Pearson for September. A new edition of "Low's Handbook to the Charities of London," edited by Mr. H. R. Dumville, is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. This is the oldest guide book of its kind in the metropolis, having been projected by Mr. Sampson Low over fifty years ago.

The title of Mr. Joseph Gordon Donnelly's book, "Jesus Delaney" (1 vol., Macmillian and Co.), is in extraordinary bad taste. It is unpardonable to give offence without some high justifying cause for so doing, and there is no justification here for the using of a name about which gathers the most sacred associations of Christendom. We are led to suspect that the author has chosen it simply to startle and draw attention to his work. The story is set in Mexico, and gives a vivid picture of a settlement of missionaries. The rabid and ultra-Protestant views of the community are described with a certain cleverness. The Reverend Luther Lamb is firmly persuaded that "every Mexican bandit is regularly licensed by Rome to rob and murder, and that the spoils of their crimes are duly divided with the clergy." Delaney, born a Catholic, was adopted by the Protestant missionaries at the death of his father, and has been brought up to be one of them. Of mingled Irish, Spanish, and Indian ancestry, his personality is a blend of the Southern sensuous temperament and the disciplined ascetic. Fervent and gentle, there are wild stirrings in his blood. The drama of the book lies in tracing the struggle of the instinctive man, with the superadded missionary nature. Love for a beautiful Mexican helps the sway of the inborn tendencies, and develops in Delaney a passionat patriotism. Our readers must find out for themselves the result of the warring between themselves of the various strains in this complex personality. The book is original and interesting.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of free-hold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leaseboid land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs., pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars, can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Dhuramdas Halkisondas and on account and risk of Munchershah Ruttonji, 7 big and small pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will required, at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 5606, old Survey Nos. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 5826, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 38, Ragunath Dadajee Street, and street Nos 115 and 117, Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the west, by Hornby Row, on or towards the north, by junction of Hornby Row, and the said Ragunath Dadajee Street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Settna.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 615.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Rustamji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of Shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Cassaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 4 and 396, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhy Amurtia, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 387.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 225.

On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, admeasuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215, and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and No. 24 and 2 in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by the tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and which is bounded on the north partly by a public passage, and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobi Talao Second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 110.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island, in an part called Colaba, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazundar under No. 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street, called Pestonjee Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Sooderdas Lilladhar and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Sooderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobally Abdoolrusool.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 50.

The above properties are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Pursuant to the Judge's order dated the 25th July, made in suit No 15 of 1899 (wherein Motibai, widow, is plaintiff, and Dossabhoy M. Darookhanawalla and others are defendants), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Cawasjee Patel street, Fort, the household furniture of the late Mr. M. N. Darookhanawalla, consisting of tables, chairs cupboards, bedsteads, chandeliars, globe lamps, glass and crockerywares, copper and brass cooking utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Crowsnest," Tardeo Road, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood carved and plain frenchpolished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Madrasi Carpenters, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, Oilmars and Hinks table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, hand paintings and oleographs, real Persian carpets, one sweet toned Rosewood cottage piano by Rose and Co., (nearly new) one ladies' bicycle, one large size English cooking stove (large size), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one large fire proof safe, etc., the property of J. WHITLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted, miniature brougham.
1 Handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 Iron grey pony, 13-1 hands, believed sound, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab, 14 1-2, about 8 years, quiet in harness,

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst, 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carlisle Chamber, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polish household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's and Hink's table and handing lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, best oleographs and pictures, one sweet toned walnutwood square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehns, Persian and Cambay carpets, &c.,&c., the property of Dr. E. H. CAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 750 BALES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, at the respective Mills' premises, by order of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr Chotalal Kalidass.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1899, at 3 p.m. at the Mill Premises, Tardeo.

500 Bales Yarn No. 12, each 400 lbs, Pink and White Pie, Red Flower Label, of the Tardeo Mill.

AND

On FRIDAY, the 4th August, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Colaba Branch Mill Premises, Colaba.

250 Bales Yarn No. 12, each 400 lbs., Pink and White Pie, Krishna Label of the Colaba Branch.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, nd August, 1899.

CUIRS, ET PEAUX—HUILET-DEIGRAS.

REPRESENTANT—COMMISSIONNAIRE

DEPOSITAIRE

STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO

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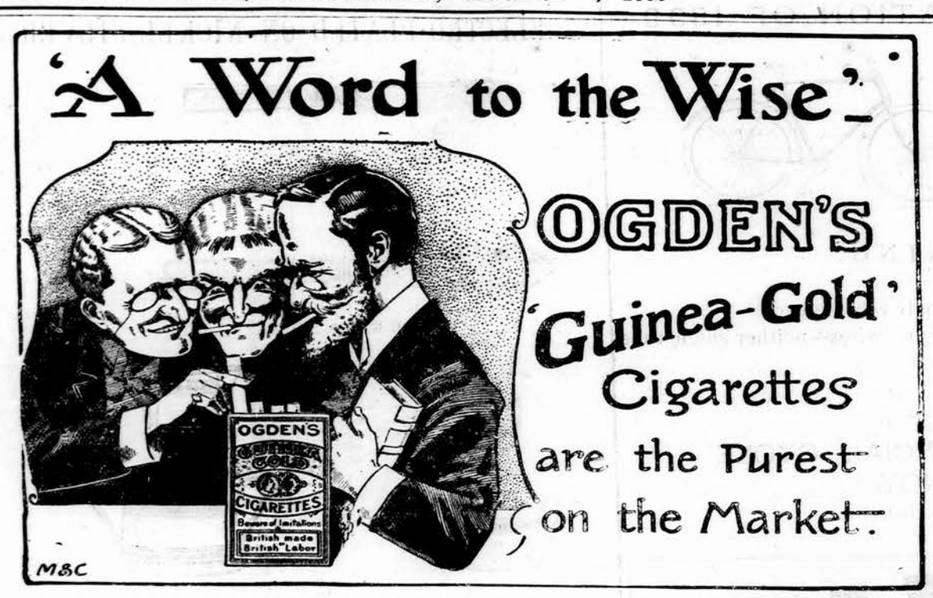
TURIN (ITALIE).

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT.
"Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.



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NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1892.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorate the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

NOTHING FINER COMES
FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 12-12.

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

THEIR POPULARITY WAS NEVER SO GREAT,
THEIR SALE NEVER SO LARGE,
AS AT PRESENT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT AT
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 1-2 per cent.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
FOREIGN REMITTANCE DRAFTS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounte
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 1899:—

IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."

ELEGANT,
DURABLE,

EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to

THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Cakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BLAKE'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Darling Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ELECTRO-PLATED ON NICKEL SILVER.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 5-8.

BUTTER DISH, Rs. 30.

BISCUIT BOX, Rs. 110.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 6.

ALL GOODS TRIPLEPLATED.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8-8.

BUTTER DISH, Rs. 25.

BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 230.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 100.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 175.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 250.

TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 200.

Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ Rs. 57.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.

Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches. Rs. 100.

Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7⅞ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs.112.

Prize and Challenge Cups for Shooting, Football, Cycling, &c., made to Special Designs.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Designs and Estimates submitted by us for special order free of charge.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

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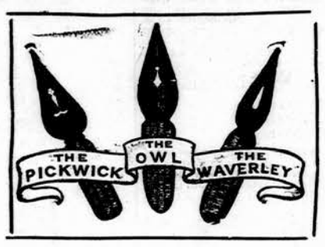

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. LEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.